THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH, 1866. "Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER. TERMS: $2.00—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 33. EMPORIUM PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898. NO. 26.

EDITOR'S NOTICE.

WHEN you see this item marked with an X across its face you will know that your subscription is due, or past due. Your name will be found printed on each copy of the PRESS, as you receive it and gives the last date to which you have paid. Our terms are $2.00 if not paid in advance, $1.50 in advance. Many, very many, of our patrons allow their subscriptions to run year after year. This we are unable to stand. It requires money to purchase paper and pay employes and we must insist upon the payment of subscriptions due us. We have been patient, but "patience has ceased to be a virtue," and we now propose to weed out all those subscribers who show no disposition to pay for their paper. We labor hard to give the public a good journal and while a majority of our patrons realize that fact and pay for it there are hundreds who never give the matter a passing thought, taking it for granted that we will always send them the PRESS, whether we receive pay or not. We have had an elegant sufficiency of that kind of kindness. If you want this paper pay for it—if you don't want it, stop it and pay what you owe. We know money is scarce in this county, yet we also know that our delinquents could pay if they desired—a part at least.

10 PAGES.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. MCNARNEY,
JOHNSON & MCNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

F. D. LEET.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR
Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county. 30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
D. S. MCDONALD, Proprietor.
Having assumed control of this popular Restaurant I am prepared to serve the public in the best possible manner. Meals furnished at all hours. Give me a call. 29-8-1y

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR,
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.

Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.
I will visit Driftwood the first Tuesday, and Sinnemahoning the third Wednesday of each month.

Political Announcements.

All Announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
JOHN A. WYKOFF.
Grove, Pa., April 4th, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
WM. BERRY.
Sterling Run, Pa., April 8th, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
JOHN MCDONALD.
Driftwood, Pa., April 20th, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Associate Judge of Cameron county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
S. D. MCCOOLE.
Driftwood, Pa., May 7th, 1898.

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COUNTY TREASURER.

Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican county Convention.
H. C. OLMSTED.
Emporium, Pa., June 27, 1898.

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Editor Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for Treasurer of Cameron County, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
C. G. CATLIN.
Emporium, Pa., June 28th, 1898.

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Editor Cameron County Press:—
Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
C. M. THOMAS.
Emporium, Pa., Aug. 16, 1898.

THOUGHTS FOR JENKS.

Jerome B. Niles on the Weakness of the Democracy.

BACKS THE CAUSE OF COL. STONE

An Arraignment of the Minority Party for Lacking Courage to Stand by its Convictions.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Following the weak and equivocal letter of acceptance of democratic candidate for Governor George A. Jenks, which seems to have satisfied no one but the Gold Democrats who are anxious to get inside the Bourbon lines again, a broad gauge and straight-forward declaration on the issues of the campaign in Pennsylvania from ex-Auditor-General Jerome B. Niles, was refreshingly interesting and conclusive. There are few men better known than General Niles, in the Keystone State. He is recognized as one of the strongest men in the northern tier and his long experience in public affairs makes his utterances on the issues of the day always timely and valuable. General Niles, who will be one of the leaders on the stump for Colonel W. A. Stone in the Gubernatorial canvas, said:

"Our democratic friends cannot shirk the national issues in which our present and future welfare are so vitally concerned. The voters of this most intelligent State will not, by them, be deceived. In 1896 they went before the country contending for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and pleading for a tariff for revenue only. They are, in this State, seemingly anxious to abandon their position taken in the last campaign. They do not like to have anything said about free silver or about free trade. The marvelous and mysterious connection which they had discovered between wheat and silver disappeared immediately after the election of Mr. McKinley. In thousands of speeches they cried out that we would ruin the American farmer by insisting upon a currency founded upon a gold basis. They insisted that when silver went down in the scale of values that wheat went with it. That upon the financial question they were a sort of Siamese twins. And yet, in this, as in all things else, they have been mistaken. As soon as it was ascertained that our currency was to be continued on a solid basis, wheat began to go up and silver kept on going down. The mysterious connection was broken. There have been times since 1896 when it would have taken enough silver bullion to make three silver dollars to buy one bushel of wheat.

"The Republican party has been in this State on the right side of all the great public questions of the last four decades. Where are the public measures that our democratic friends have originated? They cannot be found. In this State, at least, the democratic party has even been like the hind wheels of a wagon, crawling along in the rear, keeping just so far behind; always using as a camping ground the place occupied by the Republicans in the years that are gone, always keeping just far enough from the front to be of no service in the settlement of public questions.

"We judge men, and we should judge political parties, by what they have done and not by what they promise to do. You form your opinion as to the future conduct of your neighbor by an examination of his past life. Political parties are composed of individuals, and what is true of the individual person is true of all political parties, be they either great or small. There is no allegation against either of the candidates personally that head the respective state tickets. They are both worthy citizens. Each represent the traditions and the principles of his party. And the success of the individual candidate will be the triumph of the party whose representative of the present he is.

WHAT STONE REPRESENTS.

"Colonel William A. Stone represents the Republican party with its glorious and illuminated history of the past third of a century. He represents a party that stands pledged to a financial policy that will for all time give us a currency which shall be as unchangeable as the hills and which shall be good as gold in any land upon which the sun in Heaven shines in making his daily round. Colonel Stone represents a party that stands pledged to the maintenance of our present protective system, which affords fair and ample relief to American industry; which raises a sufficient revenue to meet all of the demands of the people; which is at all times able to protect the gold reserve in the national treasury, and which does not compel the government to sell its bonds by the hundred millions to pay our running expenses in times of profound peace and general prosperity.

"Mr. Jenks and his ticket, so far as this state is concerned, do not represent anything. His party has not originated a single measure for the benefit of the people. It has contented itself in opposing Republican measures and generally without success. From a national standpoint Mr. Jenks represents a tariff for revenue only and the free and unlimited coinage of forty-five cent dollars. No democratic orator, during the pending convass, will deliver a speech advocating either. They dare not here and now urge the principles of the Chicago platform. If they would meet these issues fairly and squarely on the stump and advocate the same doctrines that they put forth at Chicago in 1896, the majority for Colonel Stone would be 300,000.

A WORD TO THE DISGRUNTLED.

"In political parties all cannot, at all times, have that to which they feel they are entitled. There always has been; there always will be heart burnings and bitter personal disappointments. Republicans should stand by our most excellent State ticket from the top to the bottom. There has been, here will be no allegation against the personal fitness of a single one from the head to the foot of the list. They are all good men and true. We know of their antecedents. It is vastly important that we should have a delegation in Congress as nearly our way as possible. A delegation that will at all times stand by the financial and revenue measures to which our party has been so long committed

"We all understand, if such a thing were possible, what the election of the democratic ticket in November would stand for. It would be said from the busy Atlantic coast to the golden shores of the Pacific; from our northern lakes to the land of the orange and magnolia, that the strongest protective State in the Republic has repudiated its own idea, and that in matters of finance its people preferred the theories of William J. Bryan to the facts, logic and sound principles of William McKinley, who to-day is the most respected, the most honored and beloved citizen of the Republic.

"The Republican party in Pennsylvania has a record of which its members have a right to be proud, and with which it can confidently go before the million of intelligent voters of the Commonwealth and ask and expect to receive their continued confidence and support.

Broke His Arm.

While performing on a trapeze, in an ice house on Cherry street, Tuesday morning, Alex., the eleven year old son of Wm. Snyder, had the misfortune to fall on his right arm, sustaining a severe fracture of the wrist and spraining the arm at the elbow joint. His companions took him to Dr. Bardwell, who set the broken member and the prospects are that the young man will be able to climb chestnut trees with the rest of the boys, this fall.

To Farmers.

I desire to inform the farmers of this and adjoining counties that I have recently purchased a Fearless Thresher and Cleaner, and am prepared to do any work in this line in first-class manner and at reasonable rates. Having the best machinery I take pride in giving my customers good clean work.

I am also making contracts to bale hay, having purchased the Eli hay press. Give me a call.

L. G. COOK.

Emporium, Pa., Aug. 8, 1898.—24tf

"Second Heavy" Reunion.

The 12th annual reunion of the 2d Heavy Artillery (112th P. V.) will be held at Williamsport, Pa., September 14 and 15 (same time and place as the U. V. L. National Encampment.) For further information address Lew. C. Fosnot, Sec'y Committee, Watsontown, Pa.

Methodist Camp Meeting.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates from Emporium to Pittsfield, August 24th to Sept. 5th, good to return until Sept. 6th, 1898, account Camp Meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The Citizens Gas and Oil Co., met at the Warner House last evening and and voted to sink another well.

Why Not?

At the late meeting of the Emporium school board, the measure, providing for the one year extension of the high school course, proposed by Principal H. F. Stauffer, was rejected, much to the disappointment of the citizens of the borough and patrons of the school in general. For the past year or two the question of raising the standard of education and proficiency, in the high school, to a degree comparing favorably with the curriculum of studies adopted by the high schools of the neighboring towns and smaller cities, has been quite freely discussed and advocated by many of our thinking citizens who have the best interests of the public schools at heart.

It is because of the turning down of this popular plan so conducive to the welfare of our schools, that we make this brief comment.

By the addition of a few new studies to the present course, and a year's extenuation of some of the branches now taught, but which have to be hurried through, owing to the limited period of time allotted to them, the Emporium high school could be placed on a par with that of any of the large sized towns in the state.

The above plan could easily be carried out, without any expense to the taxpayers, no additional teachers or buildings being needed for the culmination of such a project and the only noticeable change in the order of the classes of the high school would be the omission of a graduating class for the school year ending May 1899. The class which would have graduated then, under the present system, would continue their studies another year before receiving their diplomas and the usual under classes would follow in regular order to the completion of the newly prescribed course.

A petition, favoring the above explained method of advancing the educational standard of the high school to a higher plane, is being circulated among our citizens and we were reliably informed this morning that the said petition contains the name of nearly every resident in the community. In view of this prevailing sentiment on the part of the taxpayers and citizens it is to be hoped the school board will see fit to rescind their recent action on the matter.

E. N. Fairchild is No More.

After a painful illness of several months, E. N. Fairchild succumbed to the inevitable, at his home near Gardeau, Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, aged fifty-seven years.

The deceased had been a great sufferer from the peculiar but fatal disease, lymphangitis, and it became evident to himself and family several weeks ago that he could not hold out much longer against the ravages of this dread malady. He remained conscious to the last and died, as he had lived, a conscientious, God fearing man.

Mr. Fairchild was a native of Legrange, N. Y., and came to the Bradford oil region, when he was twenty years of age, where he conducted a prosperous business for a considerable length of time. About nine years ago he removed to Gardeau and engaged in lumbering and agricultural pursuits, in which he continued up to the time of his late illness. He was the secretary of the F. A. and I. U. Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and also secretary of the Cameron County Agricultural Society, besides holding other minor positions of trust and responsibility. He leaves a wife and four sons to mourn his loss. The funeral will be held from his late home at Gardeau on Friday afternoon, and interment will be made in the Sizerville cemetery.

American Protective Tariff League.

"The blight of free trade—The blessings of Protection," is the title of a document just issued by the American Protective Tariff League. This document clearly demonstrates the effect of the system of Free Trade under the Wilson Tariff, and of Protection under the Dingley Tariff. It is based on the result of the Tariff League's Industrial Census, and should be in the hands of every voter. Seven copies to any address for six cents. Address W. F. Wakeman, General Secretary, No. 135 West 23d street, New York.

In Peace or War

Westphalia hams and bacon are always at the front. Fresh two to three times a week, and price right at Day's.

In view of the pending negotiations for peace, we have decided to make a big slaughter in our Gent's Furnishing Goods, and can astonish you with the unheard of bargains we have to offer, at N. Seger's.

Seed Wheat.

Mr. L. G. Cook has several varieties of seed wheat for sale, samples of which may be seen at Walker's hardware store. 25tf

BRIEF MENTION.

The Andrews, Sierra county, N. M., post-office was established last week with Geo. W. Delamater as postmaster. Senator Delamater is engaged in mining in New Mexico.

The Sixth Annual Epworth League Convention will be held on the Sinnemahoning camp ground, Aug. 26th, 27th and 28th, beginning at 7:30 p. m., Friday, the 26th. An interesting program has been prepared and a good time is expected.

The new brick arch, under the boilers at the tannery, has been completed and operations at that plant have been resumed. Mr. Joshua Bair superintended the construction of the arch and it is a model of workmanship in the masonry line.

Mike Hout, the "veteran snake charmer," brought a four-foot rattler into the PRESS office last Tuesday and performed all sorts of antics with him. The snake is of the black species and is terribly vicious. It will be sent to the Excelsior Hunting & Fishing Club, of Allegheny, Pa., and placed among their collection of curios.

Ed. H. Taylor, of Smethport, met a sudden death at Johnsonburg, Saturday night. He attempted to jump a freight train at the trestle, but miscalculated and fell, breaking his back, from which injury he died last evening. One leg was also cut off and the other broken in two places. He was a native of Smethport and a son of the late John B. Taylor one of the early settlers of that town. He would have been forty years old next month and leaves a wife and five small children to mourn his sad end.—Kane Republican.

The PRESS is indebted to President W. H. Crawford, for a very pretty booklet, received a few days ago, containing several excellent cuts of Allegheny College and some of the picturesque scenes surrounding it, which are interspersed with interesting epitomes of traditions that have been associated with the College from the earliest years of its existence. On one of the pages we noticed a facsimile of the signatures of Lafayette and members of his suite, as recorded on the College register by them during his memorable visit to this country in 1825.

Gen. Roy Stone, who lately figured in the war news from Porto Rico, is well remembered in Bradford. He was the man who built the Peg-Leg road which was such a great curiosity here 20 years ago. Stone was one of the principal promoters of the scheme, but it failed to pan out according to program. Hugh Brawley, now of Meadville, was a conductor on the train that ran "on top of the fence," but decided to accept a safer position. The man who succeeded him and five others were killed when the boiler of the saddle-bag locomotive blew up on Jan. 27th, 1879.—Era. Gen. Roy Stone is well and favorably known in Emporium, having visited here during the Bucktail Reunion.

We can think of no reason why the county should not build the much needed bridge across the Sinnamahoning river at Wyside. But the reasons for doing so are manifold. There are but two ways for the people of Wyside to cross the river, both of which are exceedingly dangerous. We believe, should anyone suffer injury, or loss of life result from either crossing the railroad or foot bridges, that the county would have to pay very heavy damages. People who are compelled to cross the river must either ford the stream or trespass on private property. We would ask the county commissioners to make an investigation at an early day and give the people down there what they want—what they need.—Driftwood Gazette.

Sam Jones says, "A man may be a rank atheist and a red flag anarchist and Morman and a mugwamp, he may buy votes and bet on elections; he may deal from the bottom, drink beer until he can't tell a silver dollar from a circular saw, and still he is infinitely better than the man who is all suavity but who makes his home a hell, who vents on the head of his poor helpless wife and children the ill nature he would like to inflict on his fellow men but dares not. I can foregive much in that fellow mortal who would rather make man swear than women weep; would rather hate of the world than the contempt of his wife; who would rather call anger to the face of a king than fear to the face of a child."

Pressed Bricks.

"If I had my way," a man said this morning, "I would build a crematory in every country town and proceed to burn up the fossils."

Quarterly meeting services in the M. E. church, next Sabbath. Love feast, 9:15 a. m.; Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Preaching in the evening.

Rev. G. W. Faus gave two very fine discourses in the Methodist church last Sunday. He is a young man of more than ordinary talent, and has a promising future before him.

It is said by tying sand-paper around her ankles a girl can produce the same effect as by buying an expensive silk skirt. The pieces of sand-paper rub to-gether and sound like a $12 skirt.

There is a plant, it is said, that is never touched by insects, and that is tansy. If you rub a horse over with a handful of it before taking him on the road, it is claimed that flies will not touch him.

Remember the last excursion to Southern New Jersey Sea Shore points via Pennsylvania Railroad is Thursday, September 1st. The rates are extremely liberal considering the accommodations offered.

"War is hell," said the man sitting on the cracker barrel. "Well," said the man holding up the show case, "I've never been to war and never expect to go, but I've been to Bradford."—Jamestown All.

When some one smites you on the left cheek immediately turn to him your right. Then haul off and give him a double-decker between both cheeks, in the neighborhood of the nose. Do others or they will do you.—Oil City Blizzard.

The chief objection to ready-made clothes are based upon the fitting qualities. Our clothing is designed by the best tailors in the country—such men as few custom tailors can afford to employ—and the proportions of the garments are perfect at N. Seger's.

Don't cuss under your breath. If you feel like tearing off a few measures of a sulphuric harmony, do so in good, clear, unmistakable terms. Your diaphragm will feel easier after its all over. Only hypocrites and cowards swear under their breath.—Bradford Star.

Over $200,000 will be paid by this Government as "head money" to the officers and sailors who destroyed Cervera's fleet. This is according to the law, which provides payment of $100 a head for every man on the ships of an enemy when these ships are destroyed. A few of the officers will receive pretty good fortunes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Sea Shore Excursion, Thursday, September 1st, offers all that may be desired, low rates, first class accommodations, on regular trains and for those desiring to go through to Atlantic City, same day without transfer through Philadelphia, can do so by taking the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all rail line from points in Pennsylvania.

Superintendent T. H. Ryan, of the poor farm, has just received from Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, who was Colonel of the First Maryland Infantry, C. S. A., a very fine picture of the battle of Harrisonburg, where the rebel general Ashby was killed, and where a handful of the famous Bucktails—about 100—did such hard fighting against overwhelming numbers. It was in this battle that Col. Kane was taken prisoner. Comrade Ryan was present and saw the fun—if fun you can call it.—Smethport Democrat.

Here is a bright girl's method of keeping her skin in good condition. When asked her secret, she replied: "What do you think? Cucumbers. I eat plenty of them, and I believe they are healthful in hot weather, but besides that I take the thick peelings, if I am at home, and rub them on my face, and also on the backs of my hands. It is the cucumber juice which is so whitening, and which is also an astringent and keeps the pores from becoming coarse. It is used in the best face creams."

One of Bradford's wealthy men laid the foundation of his fortune by saving $1 each day for several years. When the total amount saved had assumed proportions that allowed an investment it was placed where it would do the most good. The gentleman and his wife continued laying $1 per day aside from the interest accruing from investments, and in a few years they had a snug bank account to rely upon in case of an emergency. The gentleman believes strongly in the adage that "money saved is money earned."—Era.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

CANADIAN newspapers are circulating this paragraph: "Adm. Sampson, chief in command of the United States navy, has many relations in Cape Breton. Adm. Sampson's father was born at L'Ardoise, Richmond county, and when a young man left that place for the United States, where he married, the famous admiral being one of his sons."

MENELEK, the Negus of Abyssinia, has definitely decided to enjoy a European holiday. He will leave home some time in August and will travel on some chartered steamer, unless one of the powers can be induced to lend a warship. Menelek will make his principal visits at Paris and St. Petersburg, and will be accompanied by a retinue of dusky courtiers and servants.

EUROPEAN advices report that Turkey is so impressed with the work of the Yankees in the war with Spain that she wants to buy a lot of American guns. There is one thing, however, that foreign governments should keep in mind with reference to this matter, and that is that an American gun attains its highest efficiency only when an American gunner stands behind it.

A SOLDIER dead for three days was about to be dissected at the Algiers military hospital, when he woke up and, before the doctors recovered from their surprise got off the dissecting table and walked into the next room, where he wrote down some words on a piece of paper to make sure that he was alive and awake. The doctors now say that he has completely recovered from his lethargy.

THE postmaster general does not want to interfere with the exercise of private taste or with the habits of the patrons of the mails, but since the department has gone into business in tropical countries he feels called on to advise the public generally that letters without sealing wax are likely to be transmitted with greater safety than if this device for sealing letters or for displaying the family crests is used.

PROF. BARON of Berne has left all his property to the city of Berlin for the establishment of a vegetarian children's asylum, and the authorities have accepted the legacy. Prof. Baron's vegetarianism was limited to the exclusion of all food derived from dead animals, so that the products of living beasts, such as eggs, milk, cheese, butter and honey, may be used. The will provides that no physician shall ever be a trustee of the asylum.

THE mass of work which the German emperor has to do may be understood from the following figures, representing 12 months' labor: He received 1,026 immediate reports, including 158 telegrams, gave 751 decisions and signed 802 cabinet orders, appointments and other documents. Five thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven reports were laid before him; but the civil cabinet had to deal with about 50,000 documents addressed to his majesty and about 400 letters and telegrams arrived daily.

IT is observed that bankers here are of the opinion that the actual balance which Europe owes us and which must in any event be paid ultimately in gold, is not far from $50,000,000. That was the estimated figure of the credit balance upon the 1st of last July. The figures are very much smaller than those which have been in the public mind as representing our credit balance. But it is noticed that Europe has been paying off its indebtedness to us in other ways than those which are noted in the exchanges or of which official records are kept.

THE death rate of Uncle Sam's army has not been abnormally large. Out of an army of 544,000 men France lost 3,736 in 895, which is a death rate of nearly 7 to 1,000. And these men were quartered in barracks, in a healthy climate, and not in tents in a new climate. At the same rate the American army, which is just about one-half as large as the French army, should have 1,868 deaths in a year, or 467 deaths in three months, not counting deaths caused by active service. Compared with the French record, there is surely no cause for complaint.

A BALANCE has just been struck of the "conscience fund" in the treasury of the United States on the 30th of June last, showing that the total amount received and credited to it since it was opened, in 1811, was $297,452. These moneys are covered into the general treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and may be used like other assets of the treasury for any purpose. Remittances come in almost weekly. Occasionally there are two or three cases a week, and, as a rule, the letters are not signed.

COL. BRYAN'S STATUS.

The Latest Addition to the Creed of the Faithful in the Free Silver Ranks.

The three departments of the old Bryanite party in Nebraska have held their state conventions simultaneously at Lincoln. The Bryanite democrats, the silver republicans and the populists met as separate organizations, but with a common purpose in view, namely, fusion and the promotion of Bryanism as revised to date by the colonel himself. There was harmony and cooperation, except a wrangle over the apportionment of the offices. At one time there was a movement to reconcile differences by putting up Bryan himself for governor. The final agreement resulted in the nomination of populists for governor, auditor, secretary of state, treasurer, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and superintendent of public instruction; a silver republican for lieutenant-governor; and a democrat for attorney-general. Although it appears that the populist branch of Nebraska Bryanism came out rather the best in the distribution, it probably got no greater share than its numerical superiority and enthusiastic energy warranted it in claiming.

While three separate sets of resolutions were adopted by the three conventions, they are practically identical at all the principal points of interest. They reaffirm the Chicago platform of free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, independent of the action of any other nation; express pride and joy in the achievement of Col. Bryan in peace and in war; condemn the issue of war bonds as unnecessary and unwise; favor the referendum and the election of senators by direct vote of the people; and declare hostility to the acquisition by the republic of territory so remote as the Philippine islands.

This last addition to the creed of Nebraska Bryanism was due to the special and personal efforts of the colonel himself. He probably cared more about it than about any other resolution, always excepting the resolution referring to his military record. It was announced before the conventions met, and while the steering committee was laboring for harmony, that although the great leader was miles away from Lincoln, heroically supporting his country's cause against Spain, he had left behind him "as a legacy to the tri-convention" the "thought" that the Philippines are too far away to be annexed in whole or in part.

The colonel's legacy of thought was accepted, but not without some trouble on the part of the administrators of his political wishes. Not only among the populists, but also among the democrats, there developed a sentiment in favor of the very imperialism which Bryan wanted the convention to condemn and denounce. The Lincoln correspondent of the Chicago Tribune reports that "there was a considerable element in favor of not referring to that subject, or, if it was made the subject of resolutions, to favor the extension of the republic's territory to all land that the flag covers as a result of the work of the army and navy. This sentiment, however, was not strong enough in the committee to change the programme. Col. Bryan had sounded the keynote of hostility to the retention of the Philippines or other remote territory, and in deference to his wishes the resolutions of each convention on this line were drafted."

Thus it appears that Col. Bryan's most zealous efforts in the present war are devoted to the restoration to Spain of the territory which Dewey and Merritt and the men under them are holding for the flag. This enterprise may be within the functions proper to a political colonel, but surely not to any other sort of colonel. It is safe to say that not an officer in the service of the United States, with the single exception of Col. Bryan, is now engaged in working conventions with a view to embarrassing his commander in chief.

The alleged spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice which led Mr. Bryan into the military service of his country needs testing. Gen. Merritt needs reenforcements. Why not order the Third Nebraska to Manila?—N. Y. Sun.

CURRENT COMMENT.

☞In Missouri the democrat who doesn't vote is stigmatized as "a heirophant whom it were the flattest sort of baseness to call a duodecimo."—N. Y. Tribune.

☞The question of territorial expansion already threatens to split the Missouri democracy, and yet there are a few republicans who are asking what good an "imperial" policy is going to do!—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞The democrats in Alabama are rejoicing because they defeated the populists in the election, but in Kansas and Nebraska the democratic party has become the tail to the popocratic kite.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞The largest tin plate mill in the world, at Muncie, Ind., has all the orders it can fill. If the protection of this industry is maintained, as it will be unless the governing party changes, we will shortly lead the world in the manufacture of tin plate.—Iowa State Register.

☞Tariff reform will probably never be heard again as the main cry to rally the democratic party. The disastrous effects wrought by the Wilson-Gorman law have taught a severe but permanent lesson to the people. The democratic leaders are busy in the work of thinking out some other issue upon which to prosecute the next national campaign. Free silver may be the predominant issue again, but if any other principle can be substituted, this will be abandoned. But whatever be the platform of the next democratic national convention, tariff reform will be consigned to an obscure place.—Poughkeepsie Star

DEMOCRACY OF TO-DAY.

There Is Much Uncertainty Just Now as to How the Party Is Constituted.

Colonel the Honorable William Jennings Bryan declines to be the fusion candidate for governor of Nebraska. This determination is a wise one, for a defeated candidate for governor would not be regarded as a favorable candidate for the presidency, even if he does incarnate the leading principles of the democratic party.

Col. Bryan represents more emphatically than any other man the principles of the democratic party, and though it is said by some time-serving democratic politicians in this state that the Chicago platform is a thing of the past, it is nevertheless true that every democratic state convention held thus far—with the exception of that of Pennsylvania—has indorsed that platform.

New York, which cast 551,369 votes for the Chicago platform in 1896, is expected to repudiate that platform in 1898, not because the great body of the democratic voters are in favor of such action, but because it has been so determined by a group of politicians, some of whom refused to work for the nominee of their party two years ago. The democrats of New York will be the only ones in their party placed in that position, and it will remove the last vestige of authority in democratic councils that the party in this state possesses.

On one side will be registered the decision of every democratic state convention, including even Massachusetts, in favor of the Chicago platform. On the other, New York will stand solitary, thanks to men who have disgraced that party in various ways.

These men do not represent the democracy as it is constituted to-day as does William J. Bryan.

Thus far in the campaign the democracy has spoken in the states of Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin, and every one has indorsed the Chicago platform, upon which Mr. Bryan stands. Now, whether he declines the fusion nomination for governor of Nebraska because he fears defeat, or whether he proposes to make a straight fight for the principles embodied in that platform, is not known, nor is it a matter of particular concern.

But it is known that as democracy is constituted to-day, judging it from the declarations made in the platforms adopted by the state conventions which have been held, William J. Bryan is a better democrat than the scheming, selfish, calculating leaders in the state of New York who are resolved, simply to advance their own personal interests, to repudiate that platform at the coming state conventions and stultify their own party and its works.—Albany Journal.

THE STANDARD MAINTAINED.

Republicans Adhere Faithfully to the Principles of Sound Money and National Integrity.

When the Indiana republicans held their state convention two years ago they adopted a platform in which they declared themselves for "honest money." They announced that they were opposed to free coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one because it would debase the currency, and favored the use of silver only to the extent that its parity with gold could be maintained. This year those republicans take a forward step and assume a position they were not ready to take in 1896. The state convention adopted a money plank denouncing "sixteen to one" because it would "debase our money and destroy our private and public credit and cause general business disaster." The concluding sentence of the plank is as follows:

"We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation, and believe that the declaration in the St. Louis national republican platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money should be given the vitality of public law, and the money of the American people should be made, like all its institutions, the best in the world."

This is a recognition of the fact that the existing laws, which make United States bonds payable in "coin" and the legal tender notes redeemable in "coin," must be amended by requiring those payments and redemptions to be made in "gold coin." When that has been done there will be no question and no difficulty about the maintenance of the gold standard. The whole world will understand that the United States is committed definitely and irrevocably to the world's money standard.

As long as that naked word "coin" remains in the laws, and the United States has half a billion of legal tender silver money the bullion in which is worth only about 44 cents on the dollar, a Bryanite president could slump the currency and breed a panic. It would not be necessary for him to have a Bryanite congress behind him to enact a free coinage law. All he would have to do to destroy public and private credit would be to order his secretary of the treasury to redeem the greenbacks in legal tender silver instead of gold. But a Bryanite president could give no such order if the law ordered redemption in "gold coin." It will be the duty of congress after the free silverites have lost their majority in the senate to insert the word "gold" before "coin." Then it will be necessary for the Bryanites to elect a president and have a majority in the house and senate before they can tamper with the gold standard.—Chicago Tribune.

☞Every sign shows that gold will be plentiful enough for a monetary medium at least for years to come, and each day the unreasonableness of the demand for an inflation of the currency becomes more apparent.—Chicago Times-Herald.

STORM OF STEEL.

The Mangrove Ran Into a Hornet's Nest at Caibaren.

The Little American Gunboat was Assailed by Two Spanish War Vessels and by the Batteries on Shore—News of Peace was Received in the Midst of the Fray.

Key West, Aug. 18.—Details have been received here as to the bombardment of the port of Caibaren, on the north coast of the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, last Sunday by the Mangrove. The Mangrove left here last week to protect the landing of an expedition under Col. Bozas, which had gone ahead on the schooners Adams and Dehie. When the Mangrove reached Santa Maria Key, near Caibaren, she found the Cuban party had safely disembarked, but feared to advance because of the presence of the Spanish gunboat Hernan Cortes and a smaller gunboat which were evidently making Caibaren their base. On Saturday afternoon the Mangrove anchored at Key Francis, just outside Caibaren, and as she lay there the Hernan Cortes came out and ran around the Key to get a peep at her, scurrying back into the harbor as soon as she was discovered. The Mangrove followed as far as the shoal water would permit, but could only get about half way in the harbor.

The next morning Capt. Stuart, commander of the Mangrove, decided to have a shot at the gunboats. He was alone and the odds against him were heavy, but he did a bold thing. Sounding her way, inch by inch, the Mangrove crept along the channel, drawing eight feet of water in an average depth of 8½ feet until about 9 o'clock she sighted both the Spanish gunboats. The Hernan Cortes was anchored near the shore, about 1,000 yards to the right of the town, with her broadside to the sea. The small gunboat lay at the wharf. The Spaniards evidently were anticipating a battle. The shore was crowded with Spaniards, citizens and soldiers, while the roof of every building that commanded a view of the harbor was literally covered with people anxious to see the fight.

The Hernan Cortes carried two 4.7-inch guns and four 1-pounders, while her smaller companion was armed with three 1-pounders and a Hotchkiss rapid fire gun. The crews of both, numbering between 75 and 100 men, could be seen on the decks. Ashore were several 1-pound field pieces, while the Spanish troops were armed with Mauser rifles. The Mangrove, whose entire battery consists of only two 6-pounders, worked into a range of 3,000 yards. The channel was so narrow that only one gun could be fired at a time. At 10:45 a. m. she got up her port gun at the Hernan Cortes. The shot fell short. Instantly the whole shore line bursted into flame, both gunboats and the field pieces pouring in a heavy fire upon the American vessel. Every shot of this volley struck the water ahead of the Mangrove, which continued pumping away with her 6-pounders. She concentrated her fire on the Hernan Cortes and the next five or six shots fell on the Spaniard's deck between the bow gun and amidships, scattering a body of men. Some of the latter must have been killed, although the Spaniards later denied that they suffered any loss.

For a while no Spanish gun was fired, but soon the Spaniards got the Mangrove's range and a veritable avalanche of shots and shells was hurled at her. It was nothing less than a miracle that her loss of life was not heavy. Shells from the big guns of the Hernan Cortes dropped within 20 feet of the tug, several bursting and the fragments chipping bits off her hull. Others went whizzing through her shrouds, and Mauser bullets peppered the surrounding water like a summer shower.

In the midst of all this, and while the Mangrove was swinging cautiously around to bring her starboard gun into play, the watch shouted: "Flag of truce," and sure enough not only one but three white flags could be seen, one flying from the small gunboat and two from the government houses on shore.

The Mangrove acknowledged the signal and presently a small boat came out with a Spanish officer, who clambered aboard the Mangrove and announced: "Peace is proclaimed and I have instructions for your commanding officer from the military commander of this district." He added that during the engagement the Spanish authorities in Caibaren had wired the military commander of the district that the American ships were bombarding the port, and that immediate response had been received, informing them that peace had been restored and the firing should cease. The crew of the boat which brought this officer to the Mangrove said the Spaniards had not lost a man. The fight lasted an hour and ten minutes.

Wheeler Will Command at Montauk.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Gen. Wheeler was at the war department yesterday and had an interview with the secretary. Gen. Wheeler received orders to assume command at Camp Wikoff until the arrival of Gen. Shafter. Gen. Wheeler was told to purchase everything that was necessary for the comfort of the men and to spare nothing that would alleviate the sick and wounded.

Distress at Dawson.

Port Townsend, Wn., Aug. 18.—The steam schooner Rival arrived yesterday, 14 days from St. Michaels, with 100 passengers from Dawson. There were a few miners aboard who had gold estimated at $100,000. N. H. Sylvia, a pioneer of Yukon, says that when winter sets in there will be a general exodus of people from Dawson, as the country cannot support the people there. Wages dropped from $1.50 to 70 cents an hour. Even at that price only a few can obtain work. There is much sickness at Dawson and the hospitals are full.

Would Ruin His Business.

Railroad stories are all more or less pithy, especially when told by railroad men. A certain system running in the southwest is known for its slow trains from one end of the line to the other. The trains are slow enough at best, but when washouts and overflows occur, time doubles up on engineer, train crew and passengers. Not long ago a flood of complaints was poured in upon the general manager of the line from all kinds of people who travel over this system. One of them came from a prominent undertaker, somewhere in an adjacent state, and this is what he wrote:

"If you do not run faster trains over your line you will ruin my business. My customers will not ship their corpses over your system for fear that they will not reach their destination before the resurrection day."—St. Louis Republic.

Wind Won, as Usual.

There was great jubilee and there would have been feasting in Madrid had provisions been cheaper.

"Shout, stranger, shout!" urged the high-born hidalgo. "An American town was completely destroyed!"

"Ah, by Camara's squadron?" inquired the stranger.

"Well, the information from American sources says it was destroyed by a cyclone. What that may be none of us know, but it surely means some form of Spanish power. At any rate, it was a great victory."—N. Y. World.

Her First Trip.—"What are we stopping for now?" "We're going to put the pilot off." "How cruel! What did the poor man do?"—Truth.

"So that is the famous playwright? But why is it that one reads so little about him nowadays?" "Oh, he has been famous too long."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Mr. Simper (to child of the house)—"Come and kiss me, Dolly." Dolly (bashfully)—"You do it, mamma."—Tit-Bits.

The most shiftless man in town can give advice by the hour.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

A Proposition.—First Summer Girl—"I liked George at first, but I've become tired of him." Second Summer Girl—"Yes? That has been exactly my experience with Harry!" First Summer Girl—"Indeed? Why can't we arrange an exchange of prisoners?"—Puck.

"You were a long time in the far corner of the conservatory with Mr. Willing last evening," suggested the mother. "What was going on?" "Do you remember the occasion on which you became engaged to papa?" inquired the daughter by way of reply. "Of course I do." "Then it ought not to be necessary for you to ask any questions." Thus gently the news was broken that they were to have a son-in-law.—Chicago Post.

"Yes, I tell you I am going to the club to-night," declared he. She became petulant at once, and it looked as if the first cloud to mar their honeymoon was in sight, as she reminded him haughtily that they had only been wedded for six days. "Well," he replied, testily, "even the Creator rested on the seventh day."—Town Topics.

A Distinction.—"Isn't that new neighbor of yours rather eccentric?" inquired the commercial traveler. "No," answered one of the village's prominent citizens. "He ain't rich enough to be called 'eccentric.' He's just a plain crank."—Washington Star.

His Impression.—"Hiram," said Mrs. Corntossel, who had been reading a Latin Quarter novel, "what's a lay-figger?" "Well," replied her husband, after long and serious thought, "I couldn't do no more'n make a guess at it. But eggs is only bringing us 12½ cents a dozen now."—Washington Star.

First Swell (pretending to mistake for a waiter a rival whom he sees standing in dress clothes at the cloak-room of the theater)—"Ah! have you a programme?" Second Swell (up to snuff)—"Thanks, my man; I got one from the other fellow."—Tit-Bits.

Lost His Life Saving Others.

A country boy visiting New York stopped a frantic runaway team that was about to dash on the sidewalk where there were hundreds of women and children. He saved their lives, but lost his own. Hundreds of lives are saved every year by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People who are fast going to their graves with disorders of stomach, liver, bowels and blood are brought back to good health by it. All the sick should try it.

Fishing for the Cash.

Landlady—If you give me a check, Mr. Lagger, it will require a stamp and all that bother. Can't you arrange another method?

Mr. Lagger (inspired)—Let me see. Oh, yes; I'll give you a four months' note.—N. Y. Journal.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

If a married man compliments a pretty woman in the presence of his wife, his wife reproves him, and if the wife is not present, the pretty woman thinks it her duty to reprove him.—Atchison Globe.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

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NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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PAINT Your Own WALLS and CEILINGS
CALCIMO FRESCO TINTS
FOR DECORATING WALLS and CEILINGS PURCHASE A PACKAGE OF Calcimo
from your grocer or paint dealer and do your own kalsomining. This material is made on scientific principles by machinery and milled in twenty-four tints and is superior to any concoction of Glue and Whiting that can possibly be made by hand. To be mixed with Cold Water.
Send for SAMPLE COLOR CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it.
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Remember

if you are dissatisfied with the size of piece or with the quality of the chewing tobacco you are now using—

get BattleAx PLUG

and you 'll get your money's worth. The 10-cent piece of Battle Ax is larger than the 10-cent piece of any other brand of the same high quality, and is the largest piece of really good chewing tobacco that is sold for 10 cents.

Remember the name when you buy again.

STORY OF THE FIGHT.

Battle in Which Manila Surrendered Was Short.

Losses of Americans Consist of Eight Killed and About Forty Wounded —Spanish Loss Is Much Greater.

Manila, Aug. 18.—The total number of men surrendered Saturday exceeds 8,000. The arms include 2,000 new Mausers, many Remingtons, and an unlimited supply of ammunition. The total American loss was eight killed and 34 wounded. William Lewis, of Nebraska, was killed on the night of the 3d. Five were wounded at the same time. On the night of the 5th the killed were: Clement Bauer, of the Twenty-third regulars; Robert McCann and Samuel Howell, of the Fourteenth regulars. Eight were wounded at the same time. Capt. Rechter, of California, died on the 4th, and Charles Winfield, of the Third regulars, died on the 3d. George Perkins, of California, died on the 7th of pneumonia. Edward O'Niel, of California, died of an accidental shot. William Robinson, of the hospital corps, died of typhoid. The Spanish loss is estimated at 150 dead and 300 wounded.

The Story of the Fight.

London, Aug. 18.—The Manila correspondent of the Times telegraphs under date of August 13, five p. m.:

"The capture of the town to-day was not without certain melodramatic elements. Notwithstanding the fact that the Spanish made serious resistance against the advance of the right wing of the American force, it could not have been difficult to foresee that a surrender would follow a display by the land forces to satisfy Spanish honor, nor has it been a well-kept secret that the captain general practically suggested the manner in which the American troops should advance to prevent loss of life on both sides. At first it was not intended to attack the trenches, but quietly to advance after the bombardment had ceased. At the last moment, however, the programme was changed and orders were issued for the land battery to open fire simultaneously with the fleet and for an advance to be made as soon as it was considered practicable to assualt the Spanish trenches. The reason for this change of plan is not yet apparent, but considerable loss of life resulted. Gen. Anderson placed his division according to directions from Gen. Merritt. There were eight battalons of the First brigade under Gen. McArthur in the fighting line on the right, with three battallons in reserve, while seven battalions of the Second brigade under Gen. Greene were in the trenches across the Calle road to be ashore, three others forming a reserve. The troops left the camp at 6:30 in a heavy thunderstorm. They carried 300 rounds of ammunition per man and two days' cooked rations.

Olympia Opens Fire.

"Shortly after 8:45 the fleet got under way with flags mastheaded. At nine o'clock the Olympia led the way, attended by the Raleigh and the Petrel, while the Callao, under Lieut. Tappan, and the launch Barcolo crept close in shore in the heavy breakers. Perfect quiet prevailed in the lines on both sides as the great ships cleared for action, silently advanced, sometimes hidden by rain squalls. The Monterey, with the Baltimore, Charleston and Boston, formed the reserve. At 9:35 a sudden cloud of smoke, green and white against the stormy sky, completely hid the Olympia, a shell screamed across two miles of turbulent water and burst near the Spanish fort at Malate San Antonio de Abad. Then the Petrel and Raleigh and the active little Callao opened a rapid fire, directed toward the shore end of the intrenchments. In the heavy rain it was difficult to judge the range and the shots at first fell short, but the fire soon became accurate and shells rendered the fort untenable, while the four guns of the Utah battery made excellent practice of the earthworks and swamp to the east of the fort. The Spaniards replied feebly with a few shells.

Land Forces Advance.

"Less than half an hour after the bombardment began Gen. Greene decided that it was possible to advance, although the signals to cease firing were disregarded by the fleet, being probably invisible on account of the rain. Thereupon six companies of the Colorado regiment leaped over their breastworks, dashed into the swamp and began volley firing from the partial shelter of low hedges within 300 yards of the Spanish lines. A few moments later the remaining six companies moved along the seashore, somewhat covered by a sand ridge formed by an inlet under the outworks of the fort, and at 11 o'clock occupied this formidable stronghold without loss. McCoy hauled down the Spanish flag and raised the stars and stripes amid wild cheers along the line. Meanwhile the fleet, observing the movement of the troops along the beach, withheld its fire. The bombardment had lasted exactly an hour and a half. An hour later Gen. Greene and his staff proceeded along the beach, still under a hot infantry fire from the right, where the Eighteenth regulars and the Third regular artillery were engaging the enemy and directed the movement for an advance into Malate. The vicinity of the fort was uncomfortable on account of numbers of sharpshooters in the buildings on both sides 200 yards distant. The forward movement was therefore hastened, and in a few minutes the outskirts of the suburb were well occupied and the sharpshooters were driven away.

White Flag Goes Up.

"As the Californians under Col. Smith came up the beach their band played the national air, accompanied by the whistling of Mauser bullets, and during the sharpshooting continued to encourage the men with inspiring music. Each regiment carried its colors into action. There was considerable street fighting in the suburbs of Malate and Ermita, but the battalion of Californians pushed into the Luneta, a popular promenade within 200 yards of the moat of the citadel. Then the white flag was hoisted at the southwest corner of the walled town. Gen. Greene, with a few members of his staff, galloped along the Luneta under a sharp, scattering fire from the houses near the beach and parleyed with an officer who directed him along to the gate, further east.

An Awkward Situation.

"At this point the Spanish forces retreating from Santa Ana came into view, fully 2,000 strong, followed by insurgents who had eluded Gen. McArthur's troops, and now opened fire for a brief period. The situation was awkward if not critical, both sides being slightly suspicious of treachery. The Spanish troops lining the citadel ramparts, observing the insurgents' action, opened fire on the Californians, killing one and wounding three. The confusion, however, soon ceased by the advance of the retreating Spaniards to the esplanade, when Gen. Greene ordered them to enter the citadel.

"Soon a letter was brought from the captain general requesting the commander of the troops to meet him for consultation. Gen. Greene immediately entered with Adj. Gen. Bates. Meanwhile, according to agreement, the moment the white flag was shown, Gen. Merritt, who occupied the steamer Zafiro as temporary quarters, sent Gen. Whittier with Flag Lieut. Bramby ashore to meet the captain general and discuss first a plan of capitulation. Gen. Whittier found the officials much startled by the news that the attack was still vigorously continuing along the whole line the American troops even threatening the citadel. All available Spanish troops were immediately massed in the vicinity of the palace awaiting the succession of events, concerning which a degree of anxiety was evident.

"Gen Merritt entered with his staff at three o'clock. The situation was then better understood and a conference with Gen. Jaudenes was held. The terms agreed on may be outlined as follows:

Terms of Surrender.

"'An agreement for the capitulation of the Philippines.

"'A provision for disarming the men who remain organized under the command of their officers, no paroles being exacted.

"'Necessary supplies to be furnished from the captured treasury funds, any possible deficiency being made good by the Americans.

"'The safety of life and property of the Spanish soldiers and citizens to be guaranteed as far as possible.

"'The question of transporting the troops to Spain to be referred to the decision of the Washington government, and that of returning their arms to the soldiers to be left to the discretion of Gen. Merritt.

"'Banks and similar institutions to continue operations under existing regulations unless these are changed by the United States authorities.'

"Perfect order prevails on both sides the Pasig, the civil guard remaining armed and on duty and cooperating with the American sentries to preserve quiet. About 2,000 soldiers laid down their arms Wednesday night in the palace vestibule. The stories of starvation in the town are exaggerated. The Spanish troops appear to be in excellent condition, and there are only 176 sick.

Praise Bestowed.

"Great credit must be given to Gen. Merritt for his plan of attack, which was successfully carried out in every detail under unusually complicated conditions. Nor can commendation be withheld from Chief of Staff Gen. Babcock for his expert cooperation in the admirably conceived strategy. Prompt action and strictly following fully detailed orders resulted in every case in the immediate settlement of every difficulty, however threatening.

"It was impossible to praise too highly the humanity of Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, for a bombardment of the walled city would have inflicted severe loss of life upon women and children. The conduct of the Americans, officers and men alike, towards all is highly creditable. It is difficult to realize that they are invading troops occupying a hostile town.

"Lieut. Bramby lowered the Spanish flag in Fort Santiago and raised the stars and stripes, many Spaniards weeping, while the American band played the 'Star Spangled Banner' and a company of infantry presented arms.

"The Olympia, Raleigh and Petrel fired about 70 rounds each of five-inch and eight-inch shells at a distance of from 3,000 to 4,000 yards."

Dewey's Dispatch.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The government received the first direct official information Wednesday of the surrender of Manila after a combined land and sea bombardment last Saturday. It came in dispatches from Admiral Dewey, brought from Manila to Hong-Kong on the dispatch boat Zafiro. The admiral sent two dispatches, the first one briefly reciting the essential facts, as follows:

"Manila, Aug. 13.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Manila surrendered to-day to the American land and naval forces, after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and intrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy, our army advancing from that side at the same time. The city surrendered about five o'clock, the American flag being hoisted by Lieut. Brumby. About 7,000 prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties; none of the vessels were injured.

"On August 7 Gen. Merritt and I formally demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spanish governor general refused.

(Signed) "DEWEY."

Lieut. Brumby is Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant.

ALLIGATOR GOT LOOSE.

Exciting Time of Trainmen with a Big, Four Foot Saurian on Iron Mountain Road.

St. Louis, Aug. 18.—The train crew of an Iron Mountain train which arrived Wednesday from Memphis, Tenn., had an exciting battle with a four-foot alligator during the journey.

The alligator had been inclosed in a box addressed to Salt Lake City. It managed to break out and Conductor William Egan discovered it crawling about the car. It took five men to capture the reptile, and not until the battle had extended into the mail car adjoining, and Conductor Egan's clothes were badly torn by the alligator's teeth, was this accomplished. By the time the train had reached St. Louis the alligator had been reboxed and later was started for Utah.

CHEERS FOR CERVERA.

Thanked Again for His Kindness to Hobson—Will Soon Go Back to Spain.

New York, Aug. 18.—There was considerable hand-clapping and some cheers at seven o'clock a. m., when Admiral Cervera landed from the Fall River line steamboat Priscilla at the foot of Murray street. While on the boat a passenger shook hands with Cervera and remarked: "I'm glad to know you were kind to Hobson."

"Lieut. Hobson is a brave young man, and I admired his courage," answered the admiral.

Admiral Cervera is on his way back to Annapolis. When he reaches there he expects to complete arrangements for his transfer back to Spain.

COMFORT OF THE SOLDIERS.

Gen. Wheeler Told to Spare Neither Trouble Nor Expense for Men at Camp Wikoff.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Gen. Wheeler was at the war department Wednesday and had an interview with the secretary. Gen. Wheeler received orders to assume command at Camp Wikoff until the arrival of Gen. Shafter. Gen. Wheeler was told by the secretary of war to purchase everything that was necessary for the comfort of the men and to spare nothing that would alleviate the sick and wounded. Gen Wheeler left Wednesday night for New York and thence to Montauk Point.

Seventeen Killed.

Cape Town, Aug. 18.—A collision is reported to have occurred at Matjes Fontein between a goods train and a passenger train. Seventeen passengers were killed.

MADE DEEP CUTS.

Retrenchment is the Order of the Day in the Army.

TO DECREASE EXPENSES.

Hundreds of Men Employed in Arsenals Cease Work.

CONTRACTS FOR ORDNANCE.

They are Being Terminated as Fast as Possible and in the Quartermaster's and Engineer's Department Large Reductions are Being Made.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Retrenchment in nearly all branches of the army is following close upon the cessation of hostilities. Notably is this the case in the ordnance, quartermaster's and engineer bureaus, where the need for the supplies required and the men employed for the exigencies of war no longer exists. In the ordnance bureau the force at the various arsenals is to be reduced in all cases where this can be accomplished without detriment to the service. The Rock Island arsenal probably will be affected more than any other. There before the war about 240 men were employed. When the peace protocol was signed there were 4,000 men engaged and orders have been issued which will reduce this number by two-thirds.

Before and during the war many contracts were made with ordnance firms for supplying material. In many cases these were made conditional, so that they could be terminated within a few days after the cessation of hostilities, and the department has in every case availed itself of this privilege. At the end of the civil war the government had outstanding contracts for furnishing a large number of big sea coast projectiles, but as these were regarded unnecessary when hostilities came to an end, arrangements were made with the companies by which their contracts were cancelled. At the present time contracts are in existence also for furnishing sea coast projectiles, but as the government is desirous of obtaining all contracted for, there will be no necessity to resort to such action as was taken at the close of the civil war.

The quartermaster's department is dispensing as rapidly as possible with such of the transports that were chartered and for which there is now no necessity. Considerable labor is involved in this work, as a board of survey has to be appointed to determine the various questions that arise pending the return of the vessels to their owners.

In the engineers' department the services of electricians, mechanics and laborers engaged in the work of harbor and river mine defense and of boatmen employed to patrol the adjacent waters to warn approaching crafts of their danger, also are being discharged as rapidly as is consistent with the good of the service.

Butler Surrenders.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 20.—In a speech at the big populist encampment at Greenville yesterday Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, national chairman of the populist party, surrendered to the middle of the roaders or anti-fusionists. He declared that as national chairman he would promise that there would be no trades or combines with either of the old parties before the next national convention, and that he would call that convention at least a month before the democratic or republican conventions convened and thus prevent any opportunity of fusion.

Spies to be Released.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Orders were issued by the war department Friday for the disposition of the 20 Spanish prisoners and six alleged spies who have been confined for some time at Fort McPherson, Atlanta. The Spaniards will be sent to Portsmouth, N. H., where the crews of Cervera's fleet are detained. Five of the alleged spies are to be released. The sixth, a man named Elmhurst, said to be an American and who, it is charged, enlisted in the American army to act as a spy for the Spanish government, will be sent to his regiment for trial by court-martial.

Soldiers are Voting.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Some of the regiments at Camp Alger are canvassing among themselves the question whether or not they care to be mustered out now or wait until later. The First New Jersey is strongly opposed to remaining any longer, 800 men voting their preference to go home and 300 to go to Cuba. A majority of the Seventh Ohio have voted to remain in the service, while the Eighth Pennsylvania entertains quite different sentiments.

Brought 1,600 Soldiers.

New York, Aug. 20.—The Mobile yesterday brought 1,600 troops to Camp Wikoff, of whom 300 are reported on the sick list. Ten deaths occurred on the voyage.

Preparing for a Grand Display.

Pittsburg, Aug. 20.—The grandest electrical display in the history of the world will be on view in Pittsburg during the week of October 11, when the Knights Templar hold their triennial conclave in this city. One prominent building will show illuminated portraits of Dewey, Hobson, Schley, Wheeler, Roosevelt and other heroes of the Spanish war. On the roofs of the highest buildings in Pittsburg and Allegheny will be placed powerful search lights, and in the streets will be situated brilliantly illuminated arches at regular intervals.

"TREAT ALL ALIKE."

Instructions Sent to Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt as to Their Policy in Manila —Insurgents Must Not Interfere.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The two American commanders at Manila, Dewey and Merritt, united in a joint dispatch which was received here late Wednesday afternoon, asking for instructions as to the manner of dealing with the various elements, particularly the insurgents, now that the city was occupied by the American forces. After a conference at the White House in which Secretary Alger and Acting Secretary Allen participated, instructions were sent to the two American commanders. The text of the request for instructions and of the answer was not made public, but Secretary Alger summed up the instructions as follows: "The instructions are to enforce law and order and to treat all law-abiding citizens alike."

The instructions are practically the same as those sent to Gen. Lawton at Santiago. The latter order specifically stated that the insurgents must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this government. Doubtless the same rule is being applied to the insurgents under Aguinaldo. It is said the joint dispatch from Dewey and Merritt did not refer to Aguinaldo, nor did the instructions mention the insurgent by name. It is well understood, however, that the desire of the American commanders was to have instructions on the manner of dealing with the large and menacing forces of insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have surrounded Manila for many weeks and who it is thought may have demanded the right to occupy the city with the American forces, as the Cuban insurgents did at Santiago.

It had been thought in some quarters here that the showing heretofore made by the insurgents would lead to their receiving a certain amount of recognition in the way of joint action between the United States forces and those of the insurgents when the city was occupied. But the instructions sent last night are based on occupation by the United States alone, and as a high administration official summed up the situation "there shall be no joint action except between Merritt and Dewey. They will maintain law and order and will treat insurgents and Spaniards alike, requiring all to observe peace and order." Aside from this joint dispatch the only other word received from Manila during the day was in a brief dispatch from Admiral Dewey announcing the surrender of the city last Saturday.

It was noted that neither the first dispatch of Admiral Dewey nor the joint dispatch of Dewey and Merritt made any reference whatever to the part which the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta took in removing Gen. Augusti from Manila to Hong Kong. From this the officials believe the Americans do not attach serious significance to the course of the German naval authorities. The incident continues to cause some irritation here, but it is practically certain that no official cognizance will be taken of it.

Admiral Dewey's official announcement of the bombardment and surrender of Manila is as follows:

"Manila, Aug. 13.—Manila surrendered to-day to the American land and naval forces after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and intrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy, our army advancing from that side at the same time. The city surrendered about 5 o'clock, the American flag being hoisted by Lieut. Brumby. About 7,000 prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties. None of the vessels were injured. On August 7 Gen. Merritt and I formally demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spanish governor general refused. DEWEY."

LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS.

Spanish Garrisons at Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo Surrender—Had Not Heard of Cervera's Defeat.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The war department has received the following from Gen Shafter:

Maj. Miley has just returned from Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo. At both places there was 1,756 officers and men surrendered, 2,331 stands of arms and 410,000 rounds of ammunition and five Krupp guns. Troops were very short of food, but 15 days' rations were given them by Maj. Miley and a large amount of Red Cross supplies landed at the same time at both places. These troops knew nothing whatever of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the fall of Santiago or any later events. They accepted the situation, however, and appeared to be glad of the opportunity to go home.

Maj. Miley states that on the door of the commanding officer was posted a bulletin, purporting to be a telegram from the naval commander at Manila, informing Sagasta of his great victory over Dewey at Manila and Sagasta's thanks to him for the same. Country in the vicinity of these towns is in the same condition as that here—utterly destroyed and grown up. Inhabitants said that in 18 months they would be able to harvest their crop of bananas, which is the principal product of Baracoa. A regiment of insurgents was found in the vicinity of each place, camped within a few hundred yards of Spanish troops, calmly observing each other.

8,000 Troops Now at Montauk.

New York, Aug. 18.—There are now about 8,000 troops at Montauk Point, mostly in camps of detention and in tents on the sand dunes. Additional troops are arriving daily. The transport Matteawan was unloaded yesterday. The First regular cavalry and part of the Fourth regular artillery came to Montauk from Santiago on the Matteawan. One soldier died in the detention camp. He had fever, but whether it is yellow or malarial is not definitely known. There are five yellow fever cases in the detention hospital and two suspects.

IT BROKE HIM UP.

Spanish Commander Cried When Manila Fell.

DEEDS OF GALLANTRY.

Americans Performed Numerous Heroic Feats of Daring.

THE ASTOR BATTERY'S FIGHT

Its Men Led the Van and Covered Themselves with Honor—An American Killed While Hoisting the Stars and Stripes on a Flagstaff.

New York, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the World from Manila says: The hardest fighting at the capture of Manila was done by the Astor battery, which led the advance. Brig. Gen. McArthur, commanding the brigade, complimented the men in the highest terms right in the midst of the battle for their valor.

The Astor battery led the column supported by the Minnesota volunteers and the Twenty-third regulars. The Utah battery's guns were too heavy to move through the swamps. The march was along the Passay road on the right of the river Pasig, where the fleet could give no assistance.

At the junction of the Cingalon road the vanguard came without warning upon a strong Spanish intrenchment. Suddenly the enemy rained a deadly fire upon the Americans, killing two men of the Astor battery and wounding a score of others. Sergeant Crimens, after he was shot started to his gun, fired it and the next moment fell dead beside the piece.

The Astor battery was forced to fall back from the murderous fire, temporarily leaving two guns. But the reserves under Col. Ovenshine came up promptly and with their support the Astors charged the enemy with only revolvers for weapons, quickly regained their guns and went into action again with increased vigor. The Spaniards then were speedily put to flight.

The Spanish loss is estimated at not less than 200, including both killed and wounded, and in the neighborhood of 8,000 captured. Vast stores of military and naval supplies were seized. Nine Americans were killed. The losses on the American side were confined to the land side. Not a man on the fleet was injured.

Through four lines of intrenchments extending for two miles, the enemy was driven in a panic to the walled portion of Manila. There the Spaniards surrendered.

As the stars and stripes were raised over the official residence of the governor, Capt. Gen. Jaudenes burst into tears and his suite hid their faces in their hands.

The enemy had two lines of intrenchments in front of Gen. Greene. Back of those lines was Rio Cingalon, a small stream. Next beyond was the powder magazine, an ancient fortress, mounting one 6-inch gun. Immense sandbag walls and trenches surrounded the fortress on the south and seaward sides. Gen. Anderson was in command of the division, which was composed of two brigades.

At 9:30 a. m. the Olympia opened fire with her 5-inch guns at a range of 4,000 yards. The troops cheered. The first shots fell short, but again and again the guns roared and the projectiles fell closer and closer to the enemy's stronghold.

The Raleigh and Petrel tried their 5-inch and 6-inch guns at 3,500 yards. Shell after shell burst in the fort and drove the Spaniards panic-stricken toward Manila. Every shot was marked by debris hurled high in the air.

Two shots from the battery in the magazine was the only reply given to the fleet's fire. Both were 300 yards short. The gunboat Callao and the launch Barcelo advanced within 1,000 yards and began sending a deadly hail from their rapid fire and machine guns. By this time the fortress was deserted and the fleet ceased firing.

Then the orders to advance were given. The Colorado troops formed in column with their flag flung to the breeze and dashed into the Rio Cingalon, wading waist deep. The Californians followed. The enemy's Mausers began to crack in the bushes in front and on the left, but the shooting was wild.

The Colorado men ran up to the fort and took possession. Private Phoenix climbed to the ramparts and pulled down the Spanish flag and as he was raising the American standard was shot dead. Thereupon Private Richard Holmes seized the flag and ran it up on the pole.

The Colorados, Californias and the Eighteenth infantry drove the Spaniards through the streets of Malate. The enemy threw away guns and ammunition in the flight. Their trenches were filled with Mauser cartridges.

Gen. McArthur entered the city and established headquarters in Malate. The insurgents followed up the advance of our troops. An attempt was made to keep them out of the city, but it was found impossible. Thousands entered in companies, took possession of empty houses and began pillaging. The troops scattered and stopped the insurgents pillaging as far as possible, but complaints continue to come in.

A Triumph of Mechanism.

Berlin, Aug. 20.—The celebrated watch maker Lobner, of Berlin, has perfected a mechanism capable of measuring and recording the thousandth part of a second.

Russia Orders Two Ironclads.

Berlin, Aug. 20.—The Russian government has ordered a 5,000-ton ironclad from the Krupp works at Kiel and a similar one from the Vulcan works at Stettin.

Warm Weather

Weakness is quickly overcome by the toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

HE WAS NOT GLADSTONE.

Which Was Just Why She Did Not Care to Listen to His Gentle Flow.

"No," remarked the early morning man in the car down from Mount Pleasant; "no, I can't say that I have my wife trained as perfectly as I could wish to have her trained, or that I shall be so fortunate as ever to have her so, but there is a good deal of pleasure in trying to. It at least gives her an idea that she is not perfect, and as long as a man can keep his wife in that state of mind it is almost as much of a comfort as it is to have her just what he wants her to be."

"Geehoolipins!" exclaimed a little man with a pale blue eye and a fidgety manner, "I wish I could only get my wife to your way of thinking."

"Did you ever try?" inquired the early morning man.

"Did I?" chuckled the little man, with a profound internal convulsion not entirely clear to the understanding of his auditors. "I should say I did. It hasn't been half an hour ago. I had something to say to my wife on the lines you suggest and was endeavoring to get an opening for my remarks, but she was talking to such an extent that I had no show at all. Finally, quite driven to desperation, but not wishing to do anything violent, I merely gave her a hint of the situation by telling her that when Mr. Gladstone talked his wife always listened in silence. And did she take it as I had intended?" he asked of himself, with another one of those ambiguous chuckles.

"Did she?" inquired the early morning man, with much interest.

"Did she?" chuckled the little man. "Well, says she to me, 'I don't doubt it at all, but think who it was that Mrs. Gladstone was listening to,' and then she went right ahead with her conversation as if I hadn't been within ten miles."—Washington Star.

The Last Niagara Falls Excursion

to be run Thursday, August 25th, via Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway in connection with the elegant steamer, "City of Erie," of the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co. The rate will be $6.00 from Columbus, $5.00 from Mount Vernon, $4.00 from Millersburg, $3.00 from Akron, and correspondingly low rates from intermediate stations. The usual favorable arrangements for side trips beyond Niagara Falls and stop-overs will prevail. For full information inquire of any C., A. & C. agent, or write to C. F. Daly, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

When insured property burns, people wonder if it wasn't set on fire. If it was not insured, they wonder how some folks are so careless.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (80 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis. K

In the Language of the Day.

He—I shall never love again.

She—Ah. An immune.—Indianapolis Journal.

G. A. R. Encampment Sept. 5-10. $5.00 Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, Chattanooga and return. W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cin'ti, O.

After that alliance with England is formed, will she join us in celebrating the Fourth?—L. A. W. Bulletin.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

He—"I know how to manage my wife." She—"Why don't you, then?" He—"She's so obstinate she won't let me."—Tit-Bits.

Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, O., for free books and maps, $5.00 Cincinnati to Chattanooga Excursion, Sept. 8-10.

The wise man neither borrows trouble nor lends his bicycle.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

Mamma—"From what animal do we get our milk?" Flossie—"From the milkman."—Judge.

G. A. R. $5.00 rate Sept. 8, 9 and 10. Cincinnati to Chickamauga, Q. & C. Route.

Cut the amount of money you expect to get square in two.—Atchison Globe.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. Paxton, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhœa badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I send for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for advance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
WM. A. STONE, of Allegany.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
J. P. S. GOBIN, of Lebanon.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
JOSEPH W. LATTA, of Philadelphia.
For Judge of Superior Court,
WILLIAM M. PORTER, of Phiadelphia.
WILLIAM D. PORTER, of Allegany.
For Congress-at-Large,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna,
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie.
For Representative in Congress,
HON. CHARLES W. STONE, of Warren.
For President Judge,
B. W. GREEN, of Cameron,
[Subject to the decision of the Republican District Convention.]

Not Up to Date.

The Democratic conferees of the 27th Congressional district Wednesday afternoon rolled a barrel into the campaign by giving Hon. Joseph C. Sibley a unanimous nomination for Congress.

The decision of the conference is complimentary to Mr. Sibley and one that will commend itself from a Democratic point of view. But the action of the conference is not likely to give the Republicans of this district any concern.

There not much likelihood that enough Republicans will repudiate their own ticket to elect the versatile politician from Franklin, for there is not the least reason why they should.

Personally Mr. Sibley is a genial gentleman, but he has had his day. As a poser he has been successful to a certain extent, but these methods have done their best for Mr. Sibley's ambition. Democrat, Populist, Prohibitionist and farmer, what character in politics can there be left for Mr. Sibley to assume?

What issue the Democratic nominee will bring into the campaign is a matter of interest, for his old theories have been exploded and the people are weary of the diversion of rainbow chasing.

He is a politician and to say that he has been an office seeker is but the truth. What he could not get at home he has gone abroad to seek. In this he was successful in some degree, but it has not always been sanctioned by the people.

If Mr. Sibley shall be able to persuade the people of the district that he is the man who ought to represent them in Congress he will be entitled to the honor, and will have accomplished great things. But the Republicans of the 27th district are satisfied with Hon. C. W. Stone. There will have to be some very weighty reasons given why he should be retired, especially at this time, if Mr. Sibley hopes to take Mr. Stone's place in the House.

Mr. Sibley must have Republican support to win the election. What great thing has he ever done that entitles him to the support of the Republicans in the four counties that comprise the district? What would he do to please the Republicans of the district, if sent to Washington? He would antagonize the administration, but this is not what the majority of the voters of the district would wish him to do.

Mr. Sibley's political ideas are altogether out of sympathy with the principles of the Republican party. His advocacy of all sorts of issues and theories in the past will not strengthen him at this particular time. If he and his friends are relying on disaffection in Venango county they will certainly be disappointed in the result.

The keynotes that Mr. Sibley has sounded in the past will be found to be altogether out of harmony with the call of the times. The arguments with which he lured the multitudes in the days gone by have been riddled by the facts of history, made since.

Hon. Joseph C. Sibley is not the man to represent the 27th district in Congress. He is not up to date. —Warren Mirror.

Prosperity Seen by Perkins.

Eli Perkins writes to the N. Y. Sun that to see the standing crops of corn, wheat and hay in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado seems like a dream. I have passed through all these States, which are the graineries of the Nation, within 36 hours. In 20 years I have not seen such crops —such indications of prosperity.

Rains have been copious from Ohio to the Rocky mountains. Even about Greeley, in Colorado, irrigation has not been resorted to. Colorado wheat, corn and fruits are looking magnificent. The wheat is generally harvested in Colorado, Kansas and Texas, but reapers, looking like wabbling windmills, are revolving all over Nebraska.

"Crops good?" I shouted to an old farmer who had just started four reapers into a 50 acre wheat field away out at Oxford, west of Kearney. "Good," he said. "Good? I should smile!" and then his eyes, nose and mouth collapsed into a remember-the-Maine grin. Then, as the train started off he screamed: "And we've got the hogs to eat the corn, too!"

Last year Nebraska had few hogs, and millions of bushels of old corn fill great bins around the railroad stations. At one station there are 30 bins, each 200 feet long.

There are no tramps in the West now, where any man can get $1.50 a day in the harvest field. Every little factory is going, too. I found a new knife and scissors factory in old Macon, Mo., and 100 Missourians were each making $2 a day. All the potteries in New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana are at work, and the glass and tin factories in Indiana are not able to fill their orders.

Great oil and gas fields are being worked in Kansas and Texas. Cotton looks superb all over the South, and 186 cotton factories in North Carolina and 96 in South Carolina are spinning it.

With wonderful crops, a $300,000,000 balance in our favor on our last year's foreign trade, and the army capturing enough territory to pay its own expenses, Americans should be happy.

The Assistant Democrats.

The so-called Business Men's League is to hold a meeting in this city next week and prepare to go into the campaign to the detriment of the Republican party. In some instances the League already has joined hands with the Democracy.

Of course, the name Business Men's League is a misnomer. There are few business men left in it, and, in fact, there are very few business men who would care, after the experience they have had, to aid the fortunes of the Democratic party in any way. A movement conducted solely for personal spite, personal revenge and personal aggrandisement can find very little sympathy in Pennsylvania. Great issues are opening ahead of us—issues that will deal with the development of our new possessions and the extension of commerce and trade. These are the questions that will occupy attention, not the frothings of disgruntled men who cannot be elected to office.

If there are those who prefer to join hands with the Blankenburgs and Van Valkenbergs, by all means let them do so, but let them be honest about it, and not claim to be Republicans when they are doing their utmost to tear down the Republican party. If they won't take a hand in upholding the Republican party and the great issues ahead of it they cannot be considered as Republicans and they cannot hope to appeal successfully to the Republican party in the future.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Paste This in Your Hat.

An exchange well says: Fault-finding is not difficult. A dog that was hitched to a lawn mower once stopped pulling to bark at a man who was passing close to him. The boy who was guiding the mower said: "Don't mind the dog; he is just barking for an excense to rest. It is easier to bark than pull a machine." It is easier to bark than to work. It is easier to criticise than to correct; to correct some one else than one's self. It is not uncommon for persons to stop in useful work to set others straight, and it does about as much good and is about as offensive as for a dog to stop pulling a mower to bark at a man who is passing.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework and is as sound as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at L. Taggart's drug store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

A fund is being raised in Ireland in aid of the Healyite lambs who sit in Parliament.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at L. Taggart's drug store.

Better sleep can be obtained with a low than with a high pillow.

Are you Troubled with Dyspepsia?

If so, do not neglect until it is too late this opportunity of ridding yourself of this trouble. Dr. Fenner's Dyspepsia Cure, as the name implies, is simply for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. This is a preparation long and successfully used in private practice by one of America's best qualified physicians, who is an accepted authority on all medical questions. If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

R. C. Dodson.

EXCURSION NOTICES.

Sunday Excursion to Portage Falls.

The W. N. Y. & P. Ry. will run Special Excursion Trains to Portage Falls, Sunday, July 3d, 17th, 31st, Aug. 14th and 28th.

Trains will leave Emporium, at 8:00 a. m.. Fare for the round trip $1.00.

The Portage excursions proved very enjoyable for the public, and successful for the company, last season, and no doubt will this season. Passengers are allowed six hours at Portage in which to view the beauties of Glen Iris. Visit the Historic Indian Council House and other points of interest and return home at a seasonable hour.

There are excellent hotels at Portage or you can take your lunch. Remember the dates. 17-10t.

THIRTY-SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF G. A. R. AT CINCINNATI, O.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the thirty-second National Encampment of G. A. R., to be held at Cincinnati, O., September 5 to 10, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets at rate of *single fare for the round trip.*

These tickets will be sold on September 2, 4, and 6, and will be good to leave Cincinnati not later than September 6 nor later than September 13, except that by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati on September 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, and on payment of twenty-five cents, return limit may be extended so that passengers may remain at Cincinnati until October 2.

1083-25-3t

LAST OF THE SEASON.

Low-Rate Ten-Day Excursion to Atlantic City, &c., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

September 1 is the date of the last low-rate ten-day excursion from Erie, Troy, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Mocanaqua, Sunbury, Shenandoah, Dauphin, and principal intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads), to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, or Holly Beach, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within ten days, will be sold at rate of $10.00 from Erie, $5.00 from Williamsport and proportionately low rates from other points. Tickets to Atlantic City will also be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, *the only all-rail line*, at ten cents more than the rate via Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

For information in regard to rates and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa. 1087-26-1t

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS:—The Hon. CHAS. A. MAYER President Judge and the Hons. B. V. WYKOFF and J. C. BONHAM, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cameron, have issued their precept bearing date the 5th day of March, A. D., 1898, and to me directed for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Emporium, Pa., on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1898, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other rememberances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizance to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Emporium, Pa., August 1st, 1898, and in the 122d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

FRANK MUNDY, Sheriff.

From a Methodist Preacher.

CLAY CITY, Ind., Jan. 12, 1897.
Pepsin Syrup Co., Monticello, Ill.

GENTLEMEN:—It affords me great pleasure to speak in praise of your most excellent medicine. I have suffered quite a great deal from sick headache, the result of sedentary habits and sluggish liver and bowels. Your remedy corrects these troubles and my headaches are stopped.

J. C. BOONE,
Aug Pastor M. E. Church.

Traveler's Guide.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R.

Time Table taking Effect June 6th, 1898.

"The Grand Scenic Route."

Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad and Connections.

READ UP.

ar. K't'ng Smt dp	A. M. 8 55	P. M. 7 38	P. M.	P. M. 12 25		
....Austin,....	8 10	7 08		12 00		
....Costello,....		7 00		11 53		
...Wharton,....		6 46		11 41		
Cross Fork J'ct,		6 00		10 56		
....Corbett,....		5 31		10 29		
...Germania,...		5 20		10 18		
dp. Galeton. ar	P. M.	5 13		10 12		
ar, " dp.	7 10			12 55	10 00	
.... Gaines, ...	6 55			12 41	9 42	
..Sabinsville,..	6 30			12 17	9 06	
...Westfield,...	6 19			12 06	8 52	
...Knoxville....	6 05			11 50	8 30	
....Osceola,....	5 55			11 41	8 07	
....Elkland,....	5 51			11 36	7 58	
Lv Addison, Ar.	5 15			11 05	7 15	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		

READ DOWN.

Ar K'ting Smt Lv		12 40	7 50	9 10		
.....Austin.....	6 40	1 05	8 20	9 50		
....Costello....	6 47	1 12				
....Wharton....	6 59	1 24				
Cross Fork Jct.	7 44	2 09				
....Corbett....	8 11	2 36				
....Germania...	8 22	2 47				
Ar. Galeton,	8 28	....				
Lv. Galeton,	8 38	2 53				
.....Gaines.....	8 52	3 08				
..Sabinsville...	9 21	3 33				
...Westfield....	9 33	3 43				
..Knoxville....	9 47	3 56				
....Osceola	9 58	4 06				
....Elkland....	10 03	4 11				
....Addison....	10 34	4 43				
	A. M.	P. M.				

Read up. Read down.

P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
.....	5 10	10 00	Ar..Galeton..Lv		6 30	1 05
.....	4 51	9 41	....Walton.....		6 47	1 24
.....	4 27	9 17	..Newfield Jct..		7 13	1 50
.....	4 09	8 59	West Bingham,.		7 30	2 06
.....	3 58	8 48	.... Genesee....		7 41	2 18
.....	3 53	8 43	.... Shongo		7 46	2 24
.....	3 30	8 20	dp Wellsville ar		8 06	2 46
.....	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
.....	4 40	10 10	ar..Galeton..lv		8 25	2 00
.....	4 20	9 58	.....Gaines.....		8 43	2 26
.....	3 50	9 38	ar..Ansonia ..lv		9 15	3 00

STATIONS.

.....	P. M.	A. M.	ar dp	A. M. P. M
.....	2 00	7 30	Cross F'k Junc.	11 00 6 00
.....	1 00	6 30	dp Cross Fork ar	12 00 7 00

All trains run daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Keating Summit with W. N. Y. & P. R. R. for all points north and south.

At Ansonia with Fall Brook R. R. for all points north and south.

At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R. west for Coudersport, east for Ulysses and points on Cowanesque Valley branch of Fall Brook R.R.

At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.

At Addison with Erie R. R., for points east and west.

At Wellsville with Erie R. R. for points east and west.

H.C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Buffalo, N.Y
C.W. GOODYEAR, Gen'l Man'gr. Buffalo.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1898.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	10	4	6	2
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Port Allegany, ... Lv.	3 15	7 18	.....	12 10
Coleman, ...	*3 23	○○	.....	*12 15
Burtville, ...	*3 30	7 29	.....	12 22
Roulette, ...	3 40	7 36	.....	12 30
Knowlton's, ...	*3 45	○○	.....	*12 33
Mina, ...	*3 59	7 46	.....	12 40
Olmsted, ...	4 05	*7 50	.....	*12 44
Hammonds, ...	○○	○○	.....	*12 49
Coudersport. (Ar.	4 20	7 57	.....	12 53
Coudersport. (Lv.			6 15	1 00
North Coudersport,	.....	.....	○○	*1 05
Frink's, ...	.....	.....	*6 29	*1 14
Colesburg, ...	.....	.....	*6 36	1 21
Seven Bridges, ...	.....	.....	*6 39	*1 24
Raymonds's, ...	.....	.....	*6 49	1 35
Gold, ...	.....	.....	6 54	1 41
Newfield, ...	.....	.....		1 45
Newfield Junction, ...	.....	.....	7 02	1 50
Perkins, ...	.....	.....	○○	*1 53
Carpenter's, ...	.....	.....	○○	*1 56
Crowell's, ...	.....	.....	*7 10	*1 59
Ulysses, ... Ar.	.....	.....	7 18	2 10
	.....	.....		

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	1	5	3	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Ulysses, ... Lv.	7 32	2 30	10 05	.....
Crowell's, ...	*7 41	*2 39	*10 15	.....
Carpenter's, ...	○○	*2 41	*10 18	.....
Perkins, ...	.....	*2 44	*10 21	.....
Newfield Junction, ...	7 47	2 46	10 25	.....
Newfield, ...	*7 51	2 50	*10 30	.....
Gold, ...	7 55	2 54	10 35	.....
Raymond's	*7 59	2 59	*10 40	.....
Seven Bridges, ...	*8 11	*3 11	*10 55	.....
Colesburg, ...	*8 14	3 14	*11 00	.....
Frink's, ...	*8 22	*3 22	*11 09	.....
North Coudersport, ...	○○	*3 31	*11 20	.....
Coudersport, ... Ar.	8 36	3 36	11 30	.....
Coudersport, ... Lv.	8 41	6 00	P. M. 1 20	.....
Hammonds, ...	○○	○○	○○	.....
Olmsted, ...	*8 46	*6 06	*1 27	.....
Mina, ...	8 50	6 10	1 31	.....
Knowlton's, ...	○○	*6 18	○○	.....
Roulette, ...	9 00	6 21	1 45	.....
Burtville, ...	9 08	6 29	2 55	.....
Coleman, ...	○○	*6 35	○○	.....
Port Allegany, ...	9 21	6 40	2 35	.....

(*) Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'y. for points north and south. At Newfield Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R., north of Wellsville, south of Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Supt.
Coudersport, Pa.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

THE SHORT LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, SALAMANCA, RIDGWAY, DUBOIS, PUNXSUTAWNEY, AND ALL POINTS IN THE NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

On and after July 3, 1898, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg daily, except Sunday, as follows:

8:52 a. m., from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and Clearfield.

11:52 a. m., from P. & E. station, mail for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and Rochester.

2:35 p. m., from P. & E. station, mail for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, and Clearfield.

2:28 p. m. from B. R. & P. station, Buffalo Express for Bradford, Salamanca, Springville and Buffalo.

Thousand mile tickets good for passage beweenall stations at two cents per mile.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Rochester, N.Y.

For Sale,

English Setter Pups, from three different litters. All thoroughbreds and some exceptionally fine specimens among them, from fine hunting stock. They are guaranteed to please purchaser, or no sale.

W. A. McCLELLAN,
Arden, N. Y.
Care Arden Farm Dairy Co. 23-2m.

BEST
LAWN SPRINKLERS
MADE.

THE
"TWIN COMET," price $5

Delivered Free with privilege 5 days triai.

THESE SPRINKLERS ARE

UNIQUE, EFFICIENT AND LABOR SAVING

Will sprinkle four times greater area than any other Sprinkler made.

Can be seen in operation at the residence of the editor of this paper.

Send for CIRCULARS and TESTIMONIALS

J. B. FELLOWS & Co. 49 Warren St. NEW YORK.
E. STEBBINS Mfg. Co. Sole Agts. & Mfgs. SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

For sale by all Hardware and Rubber Stores in the United States.

AGENTS WANTED.

CAN MAKE BIG MONEY.

Fine Clothing

EVERY MAN has or ought to have an eye on his attire. Fine Clothing is the uniform of success and prosperity. Every man seeks to look his best. He must have a good tailor to help him do it. We claim first place in that line and having opened our

Elegant Line of Summer Goods.

We are now ready to serve our customers with the latest in models of clothes.

R. SEGER & CO.,
THE MERCHANT TAILORS.

Have you seen
OUR NEW LINE
OF
LATE
SUMMER
GOODS?

The Latest in
THIN UNDERWEAR,
SHIRTS,
HOSE,
TIES.
STYLISH CLOTHING
AT
BIG BARGAINS.

R. SEGER & SON.

EMPORIUM
Bottling Works

S. D. McDONALD, Prop.

Near P. & E. Depot, Emporium, Pa.

BOTTLER AND SHIPPER OF

ROCHESTER
LAGER
BEER.

Best brands of

EXPORT.

Manufacturer of Soft Drinks and dealer in choice Wines and pure Liquors

Having assumed the management of this popular bottling establishment I desire to assure the public that no pains will be spared to keep only the best goods and fill all the wants of my patrons. Private families served daily if desired.

S. D. McDONALD.

H. C. OLMSTED,

AT THE

Leading Dry Goods Store

Is still doing business and expects to be whether they strike gas or oil. My stock is complete in every line. - - - - - -

Dress Goods.

I have the largest and best assortment ever kept by me, which I am selling at VERY CLOSE PRICES. - - - - - - Come and see the beautiful styles in Ladies Capes and Jackets, cheaper than you can buy the same in the large cities. Also Misses and Children's Jackets. - -

My Shoe Department

Is well stocked with Ladies, Gentlemen's and Childrens wear. Cheaper in price not quality) than any exclusive Shoe House can afford to sell for. - - -

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY.

NOTIONS OF ALL SORTS.

It is not necessary to enumerate the many oargains I have for you. Come and see for yourselves. We will take pleasur in showing you them, whether you wish to buy or not.

Respectfully

H. C. OLMSTED.

ROCKWELL'S
DRUG STORE,

Next to Post-office, Emporium, Pa.

Fancy Stationery.

Just received the choicest invoice of Fancy Stationery, including Envelopes, Paper and Tourists Pads,

Toilet and Bath Goods.

My line of Toilet and Bath Goods includes a fine line of Soaps, Brushes, Sponges, etc.

ROCKWELL'S
DRUG -- STORE,
EMPORIUM, PA.

Old Reliable Drug Store.

Owing to the very liberal patronage I have had from our people and in view of the hard times I will until MAY 1st, reduce the price of Physicians Prescriptions as follows, viz:

All 1 oz. mixtures, regular price, 20 to 15
All 2 oz. mixtures, regular price, 25 to 19
All 3 oz. mixtures, regular price, 35 to 25
All 4 oz. mixtures, regular price, 45 to 30
All 6 oz. mixtures, regular price, 65 to 50
All 8 oz. mixtures, regular price, 85 to 65

And a corresponding reduction on all packages of Powders, Pills, Ointments Also liberal discount on all Patent Medicines, Baby Foods, Perfumes, Toilet and Fancy Articles and extra liberal discount on Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Atomizers and Nursing Bottles.

I will guarantee my goods to be strictly fresh and equal to any goods in the market.

Thirty years experience in the town of Emporium is sufficient evidence of competency. If you wish to avail yourself of the liberal offer, leave your Physician's Prescriptions and drug trade in general at the OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE.

L. TAGGART.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Aug. 2, 1898.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 25
Graham, "	65
Rye, "	65
Buckwheat, "	
Patent Meal, "	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,	90
Chop Feed, "	90
Middlings, "	90
Bran, "	90
Corn, per bushel,	50
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, letter, or personally.

Miss Mollie Soble is visiting Austin friends this week.

Miss Myrtle Taggart, of Philadelphia, is visiting in town.

A. N. Vodack, of Glen Hazel, was in Emporium on Tuesday and Wednesday.

J. F. Parsons, was called to Port Allegany on business, Tuesday afternoon.

Geo. J. LaBar and wife have returned from visiting relatives in Luzerne county.

Miss Lena Watt, of Gardeau, was guest of E. B. Proctor and family, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Sofield and daughter, Miss Alice, of Harrisburg, are guests of ye editor and family.

Mr. L. M. Nash is confined to his room with a serious attack of catarrhal pneumonia.

Miss Alice Elliot, of Williamsport, is visiting with H. Auchu and family on Fourth street.

Mr. Chas. Fisher and wife left this morning for a visit with relatives at DuBois and Indiana, Pa.

Miss Gertrude Potter, of Cameron, was the guest of Mr. Thos. Trotter and wife, the first of the week.

Miss Nellie Condon returned to her home in Williamsport on Monday, after a week's sojourn here.

Mr. Fred Julian returned home Tuesday, from a five week's business trip through the Western States.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Regelman and daughter, of Williamsport, are visiting "Grand-pa" Auchu for a few days.

Mrs. M. K. Tifft returns to Chicago to-day, after a two weeks' visit with her brother J. H. Swain, and family.

Miss Gertrude Bartron, of Austin, was guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ayers, on Third street, over Sunday.

Mrs. A. Kaufman and Mr. Jos. Sillman, both of Ridgway, were the guests of Mr. Soble and family, on Tuesday.

Pearson Fry returned yesterday morning from a two weeks' visit with Williamsport and Montoursville relatives.

T. C. Hipple and wife, were registered at the Warner House, on Saturday, while on their way home from Duluth, Minn.

J. Irvin Hagerman, of Lock Haven, court stenographer for the 25th district, was transacting business at Emporium on Monday.

Miss May Gould's class in piano-forte will give a recital to a number of their friends, at her home on Sixth street, Saturday evening.

Wm. Lapham and wife, were called to Houghton, N. Y., Monday, on account of the serious illness of Mr. Lapham's grandmother.

W. E. Brooks, of Driftwood, is spending a few days in town, the guest of his cousin, J. L. Haughenberry.—Coudersport Enterprise.

Mr. J. A. McCommons, of Meadville, Pa., formerly principal of the Sizerville schools was around calling on Emporium friends Monday.

Mr. Fred Garrity, who slings lightning for the W. N. Y. & P. Ry. Co., at Olean, N. Y., is spending a few days with his parents on Sixth street.

P. C. Foley, of Olean, was in town this morning.

Mrs. J. C. Bonham and Miss Louise returned last evening from an extended visit in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Howard and children, of Williamsport, are guests of Mrs. H. C. Rockwell.

Miss Grace McCaslin returned Saturday evening from an extended visit with relatives at Clintonville, Pa.

B. W. Green has returned from his Tioga county farm, where he superintended the harvesting of his oat crop.

Miss Rensch, who has been spending the summer with E. C. Davison and family, returned to her home in Chambersburg, this morning.

Mrs. J. H. Swain, who was called to Eddyville, Ky., a few weeks ago on account of the serious illness of her mother returned to her home, Saturday.

Mrs. Byron J. Collins, son and daughter, of Huntley, spent Saturday and Sunday here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. James K. Jordan, and family.

Dr. J. M. Card, wife and daughter, who have been visiting friends in Allegheny county, N. Y., for the past month, returned to Emporium on Saturday.

Mrs. Jas. J. Welch, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward Powell, made the PRESS a pleasant call yesterday morning and paid for their paper one year in advance.

Mrs. R. C. Potter, of Oak Hill, paid the PRESS office a pleasant call Tuesday morning, and made the printer happy by carrying away a receipt for a year's subscription.

Capt. J. C. Johnson, a prominent resident of Emporium, and one of the leading legal lights of Cameron county, was in town on business Saturday afternoon.—Coudersport Enterprise

Harry F. Jordan, President of the P. O. S. of A., left for York on Monday, as delegate to the State Convention of the order held at that place. Before his return he will visit the Gettysburg battle field.

Mrs. J. M. Matteson, of Emporium, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Warner.....Wm. Hackenberg & Co. have sold their entire stock of groceries and provisions to Geo. F. Hart, who will remove them to Bailey Run.—Austin Democrat.

Prof. C. B. Kelley, of Toms River, N. J., was visiting in town on Wednesday. Prof. Kelley formerly resided in Port Allegany, but is now principal of Toms River (fourteen) schools. He called at the PRESS office in company with Prof. Stauffer.

Letters received from D. E. Powell and Harry Jewell, last week, state that they are located on Skugum Gulch, fifteen miles from Dawson City, and are doing well. Both men are enjoying the best of health and have gained several pounds in weight since their arrival at the new Eldorado.

A. DeShetler, of Sinnemahoning, Pa., was in town last Saturday on a business mission. Mr. DeShetler informs the Democrat that he has purchased a house and lot in that place, which would indicate that he is pretty well satisfied with the town as a place of residence.—Smethport Democrat.

Miss Adda Garrity gave a party last evening in honor of her brother Fred, who is home for a brief vacation. In spite of the inclement weather, a large number of friends assembled at the family residence on Sixth street, where the time was pleasantly spent at whist, dancing and other amusements. After being royally entertained until a late hour, the guests bid their fair hostess "good night" and retired to their homes, carrying with them the memory of an evening to be recalled only with sensations of pleasure.

Can you find a more despicable character than the slanderer? He is the pestilential vapor in a healthy atmosphere—a curse in the midst of blessings—the serpent in paradise—the devil among angles. How many good, kind people have been infected by his foul breath; how many pure reputations have been rendered questionable by his dark insinuations and diabolical innuendoes? If there is a being crawling on earth's surface who deserves the scorn, derision and contempt of mankind, it is the slanderer. Who does not loath and despise him? Like the midnight assassin, he stabs in the dark and makes ship-wreck of that which is dearer to you than life.—Ex.

An exchange very truthfully says: "It is a great mistake for an advertiser to cut down or discontinue his space when business is a little slow. People read the paper more thoroughly in dull times and, even though they do not buy as much, they are constantly thinking of some article they need to purchase when money is more plentiful. If they have been used to seeing your ad and you drop it, they will naturally think that you have gone out of the business or that something else as bad had occurred and some competitor who is sharp enough to keep his ad in, or who increases his space, will get the benefit of what you have done. Keep everlastingly at it—is a good maxim to go by."

God and Our Country.

We publish below a somewhat condensed form of the sermon referred to last week, preached by Rev. R. McCaslin, in the Presbyterian church, on Sabbath morning Aug. 7th, the first service held since the closing of the church for repairs. A large congregation was present. Allusion was made to the President's proclamation, calling for national thanksgiving and prayer. A summary of the proclamation was given, together with the great events which have transpired since, giving additional reason for thanksgiving and praise, especially that the prayers of God's people have so soon been signally answered in the rapid progress of negotiations for peace, begun by Spain.

Reference was made to an artistic representation of National thanksgiving which occupied a whole page of a Chicago daily newspaper, on July 16th, in which an angel proclaims with a trumpet the words of scripture: "The Lord wrought a great salvation for all Israel (1 Sam. xix: 5). They got not the land in possession by their own sword, neither did their own arm save them; but thy right hand and thine arm and the light of thy countenance, because thou hadst a favor unto them" (Psalm xliv: 3). This was chosen as the text.

The first part of the text is Jonathan's defense of David his friend, before Saul his father. He spoke good of David and declared that he had not sinned against Saul, but had done works of greatest good to his nation and his king. He had put his life into his hand and had slain the Philistine giant. But he at once recognized the fact that David, his friend, was only the instrument, while the Lord God was the efficient cause: "The Lord wrought a great salvation for all Israel." The second part of the text has reference to God's dealings with His people "in the times of old;"—how he drove out the heathen with His own hand and planted His own people in the land of promise. "For they got not the land in possession by their own sword, &c." The Lord alone was exalted in bringing His people to the land which flowed with milk and honey. By His distinguishing grace He had put a wide difference between Canaan and Israel. The effectual power of his favor wrought mightily for His chosen people and against their enemies. The warriers were brave and fought with zeal and energy under most skillful leadership, but their valor and leadership were all subordinate to that mysterious divine working by which their enemies were overwhelmed in defeat. The best efforts of all the men-at-arms were employed; but as these would have been futile without God's favor, all honor and praise to the Lord of hosts is given by these words of of inspiration.

But such distinguishing favor is not confined to Israel of old. The God of Israel is the God of nations in all ages; and He has dealt and will continue to deal with all nations according to the same immutable principles and laws of truth and righteousness. It is just as true to-day as it was in the days of Moses and Joshua and David and Solomon and Ahab and others, that "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people;" and just as immutably true now as it was when the psalmist observed it, that "The wicked shall be turned into hell and all the nations that forget God;" just as true now as then that all nations that forget God are doomed to go down to their utter ruin and destruction.

We are busy to-day, as a nation, carving out a piece of the most remarkable history that has ever gone on record. We read through all history for a parallel and find it only in those rare and marvellous records of the Old Testament scriptures. Unbelievers may attribute our success to accident, or to the skill and courage only of our soldiers. But people who believe in God only need to look at what has been done at Manila and Santiago to be convinced that a higher power and wisdom than that of men have given us the victory. These victories are not less remarkable than the triumph of Gideon's three hundred, armed with their lamps, pitchers and trumpets. If indeed, a record of our recent events were given in the Old Testament history, infidels would be as diligent in crying it down as fabulous and impossible, as they have been in clamoring against the truth of the Old Testament record.

Our nation began this war with a small army of but twenty-five thousand regulars and a navy small enough to be despised by the whole world. We were without adequate coast defences and had indeed no preparation for a conflict with any power. And yet in a little over one hundred days, we have won unparalleled naval victories and have passed through most brilliant land campaigns. Cuba is free: Porto Rico and all adjacent Spanish Islands are ours; the Ladrone and Philippine islands are in the power of this nation to be disposed of as the highest and best wisdom may dictate. The loss and destruction wrought by the different sides are out of all proportion and challenge comparison with records of all conflicts outside of the Old Testament history. The hand of God is most conspicious in it all. Close the eye to the presence of that Almighty hand and you have no sufficient explanation for the great facts. But give that hand its place, and all is clear. An all controlling purpose calls forth these mighty movements, whether we be able to read it or not.

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform.
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the the storm."

We are not yet far enough along fully to appreciate what God has wrought out by this war for us as a nation, and through us for the world. We are sure there is a vast volume to be read which is not yet open to us. Future generations will be able to look back and see what God means by this conflict, as we cannot see it, looking forward. But there are some things as clear as the light of day to all thoughtful christian intelligence.

1. *For one thing, this is clearly an epoch-making war.* A very important line of history here makes a short sharp turn and takes a new direction. We hereby establish a precedent for a new cause of international interference. We have put into execution as a nation what has long been recognized as the right and duty of every individual, and that is, the right and duty to interfere to prevent a manifest wrong. Christian people were amazed to find as the out come of all the discussions about America's right to interfere with Spain's barbarous work in Cuba, that there was no precedent for such interference on merely humane grounds. In other words, it came out that there was no international law, established by precedent, recognizing our nation's right and duty to prevent the manifest wrongs perpetrated by Spain for hundreds of years in her island colonies. All great authorities on international law were agreed that the United States had no legal right to interfere except in so far as our own interests were affected and because of the dastardly act of blowing up the Maine. It is true that our commercial inlerests were seriously affected by the interminable war between Spain and Cuba. It is true that it was a most expensive and onerous burthen to police the high seas and enforce our nutrality obligations and keep down filibustering from our shores. And it is true that the blowing up of the Maine and the death of two hundred and sixty-six of our seamen was a most irritating and inflaming cause of war-like feeling. And it is true that all these causes were emphasized in our declaration of war against Spain, because our nation did not want even to seem to do an illegal act. Yet the cause of this war—the cause of our interference, was *the cause of humanity*,—the assertion of our right and duty as a nation to put a stop to the manifest wrongs, the cruelties, inhumanities, barbarities of this tyrannical and heartless nation. It is not to avenge the Maine that we make war. We have no right to take vengence except as God may use us to bring punishment on the guilty. "Dearly beloved avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath; for it is written, vengeance is Mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." God has avenged the Maine in this great conflict in a most summary manner; and not the Maine only, but Spain's wrongs in her island colonies for centuries. But God has compelled our nation to arise and put down a new precedent as a good and sufficient cause of itself for international interferance, and that is "the cause of humanity"—the prevention of manifest wrongs. God says by thunderous appeal, through this war, to all enlightened nations: "Your wars must cease to be wars for merely selfish ends; but if need be, make war in the interest of charity; carry relief and liberty to the victims of cruelty and wrong and oppression, by force of arms if need be." Nations have now a legal right to interfere promptly in the interest of humanity and civilization, because of this newly established precedent.

2. *Another outcome of this war is our introduction to a place of influence and power among the nations of Continental Europe.* For the whole of our national history our policy has been to stay at home and attend strictly to our own business, a thing very good indeed in itself. Washington, in his farewell address, urged the propriety of avoiding all foreign, entangling alliances, and international complications. The common sense of the American people and the necessities of our situation have impelled us to approve and adopt this policy. Our mission has seemed therefore to be a mission only of peace. We have limited ourselves to the promotion of industrial progress, the peopling of our vast territory, the development of our unlimited resources of national wealth, and the defining, codifying and putting into practice of the principles of free and peaceful government. Our policy has worked so well that we have grown strong and rich and powerful, while yet the nation slept in her swaddling clothes. But we have remained out of touch with Continental Europe. England has known us all through our history and known us well. But Continental Europe has known and thought but little of what America means as to national power, political development and civilization. Any slang terms by which they could slur the American nation and people have been freely bandied about. And to the extent we were unknown and unappreciated, our national influence has been limited and hampered. But by this providential war, God has suddenly waked our sleeping nation up and peremptorily ordered it to the front in the world's great conflicts. Our booming guns at Manila and Santiago have sounded around the world and served as a surprising introduction of this nation to Continental Europe. They knew our nation to be a wealthy nation, but dreamed that our people were ignorant, without polish and refinement, selfish and scheming; that our science was a science of how to cheat, and our art the art of making money. They despised our nation because we had no large standing army and sneered at the size and character of our navy. But all this has suffered a rude shock in God's providence and has passed into a radical change. Those self conscious old nations have awaked to the fact that even one hundred days of war by this nation, in a just cause, can give us a volunteer army, the peer of any in the world. It teaches them that true Christian civilization unarmed is mightier for the conflict, if conflict need be, than barbarism, however well armed and long drilled. Out of these great battles we have fired the truth around the world, that a nation's real strength does not consist in the mere profession of arms, but in the development of a free, prosperous, happy, intelligent, Christian citizenship, whose patriotism is always reliable, whose nerve is ready for any needed daring, whose will is unconquerable and whose purpose is undying. These are the elements that make a great army. Of our navy too, they said our ships were few and contemptible, built out of political jobbery and fraud. Our officers were mere figure-heads, fit for nothing but to draw pay and play the part of sinecures. Our gunners and seamen were lazy loafers, entering the service for a place of easy support, without discipline and skill and experience. Any European power which had any navy at all was supposed to be able to line up easily and blow our ships out of the sea, in one short, sharp conflict. But the famous rounding of South America by the Oregon without need of repairs, taught the world that our ships are not cheap structures; and the tremendous execution of all our boats has completely silenced their sneers and called out their profound respect. It is seen that there was ground for the reply of brave Captain Clark, wired to the department at Washington from Rio de Juneiro: "Please do not entangle me with instructions. I am not afraid of the whole Spanish Navy." Through the magnificent superiority of our navy and army the God of nations has forged us to the front as one of His prominent instruments that must be reckoned with in the solution of all the world's great problems. So,

3. *It is most clear and certain that our nation will emerge from this conflict loaded with the gravest responsibilities.* With our increase of influence and power in the world comes our enlarged responsibility. We have not merely a new responsibility in Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, but a new responsibility that is world wide. The most urgent call and duty of the hour is that the nation become conscious of its God-given responsibilities, and rise in her might and Christian wisdom and intelligence and prepare for the full and righteous discharge of these duties and responsibilities. It is clearly our providential destiny to take a higher and still higher place among the nations of the world. The late Wm. E. Gladstone, the far-seeing statesman, the eminent scholar and devout Christian, held the highest opinion of the future of this nation. He said, long before we were pushed out into the channel of this world-wide responsibility: "America will one day become what England is to-day, the head steward in the household of the world, because her service will be the best and ablest." Let us never forget that our responsibilities and higher duties are God-given. Let us be warned of the constant danger of forgetting God, by the constant tendency to forget Him and disregard His authority and disobey His commands. Let us note carefully that we come into these new responsibilities under God's leadership—a leadership as sure and clear as His leading of Israel out of Egypt by the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night. It is only another link of the long chain of God's providence that runs back into the beginning, into which a new link is forged at every stage of our progress. And we must not forget the hand that forges every one of those links.

Look only at but a few of the prominent links of this wonderful chain of providence, and be convinced that it is God's hand that leadeth us. It was no accident that Columbus came to the front and discovered America in time to catch the light of revived learning and pure Bible religion and the awakening of the spirit of civil and religious liberty. For many years this Continent, both north and south, was crowded with these same Spanish people. The Spanish and Portuguese dominated the new world. But the hand of God is seen. Persecution and oppression, very much like that which our Cuban neighbors have suffered, drove the best elements of Europe to this country. The Huguenots of France, the Reformed of Holland, the Puritans of England, the Presbyterians of Scotland and North Ireland and others came and laid the foundations for our free and noble Christian institutions. Spanish mediæval darkness was dispelled before the new, strong light of these grandly aggressive elements. God's hand is seen most clearly in our national independence and our union of States. Every step is carved by the hand of God. Our whole history speaks the mighty lesson because God speaks through it. But few Americans wanted separation from the mother country until it became a last resort in God's providence. So in our civil war, few people wanted to interfere with slavery until God in His providence showed us that the preservation of the union with the continuance of slavery was an impossibility, and slavery became doomed.

So we were led into this war with Spain by the clear providence of God. But few people deliberately wanted to interfere in Cuban affairs until God by a long series of object lessons taught the whole nation that there was no other alternative. Then there was a God-given spontaneity that was irresistible. The east, west, north, and south, all parties and classes and ages, were drawn together as never before aronnd this one question of taking higher ground than any plane hitherto occupied by any nation, showing the working of God's hand and God's upifting grace. It was not the foresight of man, but the guiding hand of God that sent Dewey into Manila harbor and Cervera into Santiago. It was the seal of His great favor at every turn that gave such signal victories to our arms. This guiding hand is recognized by our Christian President and his subordinates, by our thoughtful commanders on sea and land and by the masses of our intelligent people. How urgent the call therefore that we continue to offer earnest prayer that we may prove worthy of our high mission and responsibilities, and may never forget our nation's God, and be not given over, like Spain, to our national ruin and destruction!

An Act.

To prohibit the payment of any occupation or poll tax assessed for State or county purposes of any elector, by any person other than the elector against whom such tax is assessed except upon the written and signed order of such asssessed elector, and prescribing penalties.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to pay or cause to be paid any occupation or poll tax assessed against any elector, except on the written and signed order of such elector authorizing such payment to be made, which written and signed order must be presented at least thirty days prior to the date of holding the election at which such elector desires to vote.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any officer, clerk or other person authorized to collect taxes and receipt therefor to receive payment of or receipt for any occupation or poll tax assessed for State or county purposes from any person other than the elector against whom such tax shall have been assessed, except upon his written and signed order authorizing such payment to be made.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to vote or attempt to vote at any election upon a tax receipt obtained in violation of this act.

Section 4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, be punished by imprisonment in the county prison for a term not less than twenty days nor more than six months at the discretion of the court, or by such fine not exceeding two hundred dollars as said court shall impose.

Approved—The 15th day of July, A. D. 1897.
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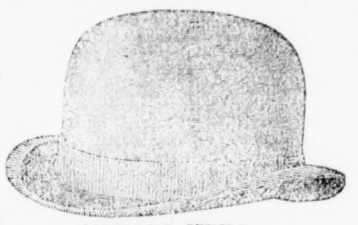

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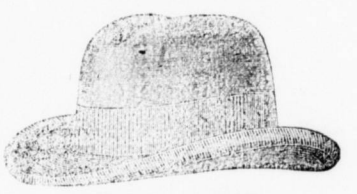

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PIES.

When I was but a little maid
Of years not more than five,
I made mud pies beneath the trees,
The happiest child alive.
I molded them with fondest care,
I shaped them one by one,
Then crimped the edges prettily,
And baked them in the sun.

Since then a many years have flown
And still I'm making pies,
Although a difference I own
In methods and supplies,
And husband now, and children all,
Look with reproach at me,
If thrice upon the festal board
Each day no pies they see.

Ah, me, why was my childish play
Not nipped while in the bud!
Why did I try my 'prentice hand
Upon those pies of mud!
For I have now so crusty grown,
Yet none do realize
That I'm a martyr to the cause
Of pies, pies, pies.

—Anna E. Treat, in Good Housekeeping.

PART III.

CHAPTER XV.—CONTINUED.

All this time he had been feeling the stuff of my jacket, smoothing my hands, looking at my boots, and generally, in the intervals of his speech, showing a childish pleasure in the presence of a fellow creature. But at my last words he perked up into a kind of startled slyness.

"If you ever get aboard again, says you?" he repeated. "Why, now, who's to hinder you?"

"Not you, I know," was my reply.

"And right you was," he cried. "Now you—what do you call yourself, mate?"

"Jim," I told him.

"Jim, Jim," says he, quite pleased, apparently. "Well, now, Jim, I've lived that rough as you'd be ashamed to hear of. Now, for instance, you wouldn't think I had a pious mother—to look at me?" he asked.

"Why, no, not in particular," I answered.

"Ah, well," said he, "but I had—remarkably pious. And I was a civil, pious boy, and could rattle off my catechism that fast, as you couldn't tell one word from another. And here's what it come to, Jim, and it begun with chuck-farthen on the blessed gravestones! That's what it begun with, but it went further'n that; and so my mother told me, and predicked the whole, she did, the pious woman. But it were Providence that put me here. I've thought it all out in this here lonely island, and I'm back on piety. You can't catch me tasting rum so much; but just a thimbleful for luck, of course, the first chance I have. I'm bound I'll be good, and I see the way to. And, Jim—" looking all around him, and lowering his voice to a whisper—"I'm rich."

I now felt sure that the poor fellow had gone crazy in his solitude, and I suppose I must have shown the feeling in my face, for he repeated the statement, hotly:

"Rich! rich! I says. And I'll tell you what; I'll make a man of you, Jim. Ah, Jim, you'll bless your stars, you will, you was the first that found me!"

And at this there came suddenly a lowering shadow over his face, and he tightened his grasp upon my hand, and raised a forefinger threateningly before my eyes.

"Now, Jim, you tell me true; that ain't Flint's ship?" he asked.

At this I had a happy inspiration. I began to believe that I had found an ally, and I answered him at once.

"It's not Flint's ship, and Flint is dead; but I'll tell you true, as you ask me—there are some of Flint's hands aboard; worse luck for the rest of us."

"Not a man—with one—leg?" he gasped.

"Silver?" I asked.

"Ah, Silver!" says he; "that were his name."

"He's the cook; and the ringleader, too."

He was still holding me by the wrist, and at that he gave it a quiet wring.

"If you was sent by Long John," he said, "I'm as good as pork, and I know it. But where was you, do you suppose?"

I had made my mind up in a moment, and by way of answer told him the whole story of our voyage, and the predicament in which we found ourselves. He heard me with the keenest interest, and when I had done he patted me on the head.

"You're a good lad, Jim," he said; "and you're all in a clove hitch, ain't you? Well, you just put your trust in Ben Gunn—Ben Gunn's the man to do it. Would you think it likely, now, that your squire would prove a liberal-minded one in case of help—him being in a clove hitch, as you remark?"

I told him the squire was the most liberal of men.

"Ah, but you see," returned Ben Gunn, "I didn't mean giving me a gate to keep, and a suit of livery clothes, and such; that's not my mark, Jim. What I mean is, would he be likely to come down to the toon of, say £1,000 out of money that's as good as a man's own already?"

"I am sure he would," said I. "As it was, all hands were to share."

"And a passage home?" he added, with a look of great shrewdness.

"Why," I cried, "the squire's a gentleman. And, besides, if we got rid of the others, we should want you to help work the vessel home."

"Ah," said he, "so you would." And he seemed very much relieved.

"Now, I'll tell you what," he went on. "So much I'll tell you, and no more. I were in Flint's ship when he buried the treasure; he and six along—six strong seamen. They was ashore nigh on a week, and us standing off and on in the old 'Walrus.' One fine day up went the signal, and here come Flint by himself in a little boat, and his head done up in a blue scarf. The sun was getting up, and mortal white he looked about the cut-water. But, there he was, you mind, and the six all dead—dead and buried. How had he done it, not a man aboard us could make out. It was battle, murder and sudden death, leastways—him against six. Billy Bones was the mate; Long John, he was quartermaster; and they asked him where the treasure was. 'Ah,' says he, 'you can go ashore, if you like, and stay,' he says; 'but as for the ship, she'll beat up for more, by thunder!' That's what he said.

"Well, I was in another ship three years back, and we sighted this island. 'Boys,' said I, 'here's Flint's treasure; let's land and find it.' The captain was displeased at that; but my messmates were all of a mind and landed. Twelve days they looked for it, and every day they had the worse word for me, until one fine morning all hands went aboard. 'As for you, Benjamin Gunn,' says they, 'here's a musket,' they says, 'and a spade, and pick-ax. You can stay here, and find Flint's money for yourself,' they says.

"Well, Jim, three years have I been here, and not a bite of Christian diet from that day to this. But now, you look here; look at me. Do I look like a man before the mast? No, says you. Nor I weren't, neither, I says."

And with that he winked and pinched me hard.

"Just you mention them words to your squire, Jim"—he went on: "Nor he weren't, neither—that's the words Three years he were the man of this island, light and dark, fair and rain; and sometimes he would, maybe, think upon a prayer (says you), and sometimes he would, maybe, think of his old mother, so be as she's alive (you'll say); but the most part of Gunn's time (this is what you'll say)—the most part of his time was took up with another matter. And then you'll give him a nip, like I do."

And he pinched me again, in the most confidential manner.

"Then," he continued—"then you'll up and you'll say this: Gunn is a good man (you'll say), and he puts a precious sight more confidence—a precious sight, mind that—in a gen'leman born than in these gen'lemen of fortune, having been one hisself."

"Well," I said, "I don't understand one word that you've been saying. But that's neither here nor there; for how am I to get on board?"

"Ah," said he, "that's the hitch for sure. Well, there's my boat that I made with my two hands. I keep her under the white rock. If the worst come to the worst, we might try that after dark. Hi!" he broke out, "what's that?"

For just then, although the sun had still an hour or two to run, all the echoes of the island awoke and bellowed to the thunder of a cannon.

"They have begun to fight!" I cried. "Follow me."

And I began to run toward the anchorage, my terrors all forgotten; while, close at my side, the marooned man in his goatskins trotted easily and lightly.

"Left, left," says he; "keep to your left hand, mate Jim! Under the trees with you! There's where I killed my first goat. They don't come down here now; they're all mastheaded on them mountings for the fear of Benjamin Gunn. Ah! and there's the cetemery"—cemetery he must have meant. "You see the mounds? I come here and pray, nows and thens, when I thought maybe a Sunday would be about doo. It weren't quite a chapel, but it seemed more solemn like; and then, says you, Ben Gunn was short-handed—no chapling, nor so much as a Bible and a flag, you says."

So he kept talking as I ran, neither expecting nor receiving any answer.

The cannon-shot was followed, after a considerable interval, by a volley of small arms.

Another pause, and then, not a quarter of a mile in front of me, I beheld the Union Jack flutter in the air above a wood.

PART IV.

THE STOCKADE.

CHAPTER XVI.

NARRATIVE CONTINUED BY THE DOCTOR — HOW THE SHIP WAS ABANDONED.

It was about half-past one—three bells in the sea phrase—that the two boats went ashore from the "Hispaniola." The captain, the squire and I were talking matters over in the cabin. Had there been a breath of wind, we should have fallen on the six mutineers who were left aboard with us, slipped our cable, and away to sea. But the wind was wanting; and to complete our helplessness, down came Hunter with the news that Jim Hawkins had slipped into a boat and was gone ashore with the rest.

It had never occurred to us to doubt Jim Hawkins; but we were alarmed for his safety. With the men in the temper they were in, it seemed an even chance if we should see the lad again. We ran on deck. The pitch was bubbling in the seams: the nasty stench of the place turned me sick; if ever a man smelled fever and dysentery, it was in that abominable anchorage. The six scoundrels were sitting grumbling under a sail in the forecastle; ashore we could see the gigs made fast, and a man sitting in each, hard by where the river runs in. One of them was whistling "Lillibullero."

Waiting was a strain; and it was decided that Hunter and I should go ashore with the jolly-boat, in quest of information.

The gigs had leaned to their right; but Hunter and I pulled straight in, in the direction of the stockade upon the chart. The two who were left guarding their boats seemed in a bustle at our appearance; "Lillibullero" stopped off, and I could see the pair discussing what they ought to do. Had they gone and told Silver, all might have turned out differently; but they had their orders, I suppose, and decided to sit quietly where they were and hark back again to "Lillibullero."

There was a slight bend in the coast, and I steered so as to put it between us; even before we landed we had thus lost sight of the gigs. I jumped out, and came as near running as I durst, with a big silk handkerchief under my hat for coolness' sake, and a brace of pistols ready primed for safety.

I had not gone 100 yards when I came on the stockade.

This was how it was: A spring of clear water rose almost at the top of a knoll. Well, on the knoll, and inclosing the spring, they had clapped a stout log house, fit to hold two score people on a pinch, and loop-holed for musketry on every side. All round this they had cleared a wide space, and then the thing was completed by a paling six feet high, without door or opening, too strong to pull down without time and labor, and too open to shelter the besiegers. The people in the log house had them in every way; they stood quiet in shelter and shot the others like partridges. All they wanted was a good watch and food; for, short of a complete surprise, they might have held the place against a regiment.

What particularly took my fancy was the spring. For, though we had a good enough place of it in the cabin of the "Hispaniola," with plenty of arms and ammunition, and things to eat, and excellent wines, there had been one thing overlooked—we had no water. I was thinking this over, when there came ringing over the island the cry of a man at the point of death. I was not new to violent death—I have served his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and got a wound myself at Fontenoy—but I know my pulse went dot and carry one. "Jim Hawkins is gone," was my first thought.

It is something to have been an old soldier, but more still to have been a doctor. There is no time to dilly-dally in our work. And so now I made up my mind instantly, and with no time lost returned to the shore and jumped on board the jolly-boat.

By good fortune Hunter pulled a good oar. We made the water fly; and the boat was soon alongside, and I aboard the schooner.

I found them all shaken, as was natural. The squire was sitting down, as white as a sheet, thinking of the harm he had led us to, the good soul! and one of the six forecastle hands was little better.

"There's a man," said Capt. Smollett, nodding toward him, "new to this work. He came nigh-hand fainting, doctor, when he heard the cry. Another touch of the rudder and that man would join us."

I told my plan to the captain, and between us we settled on the details of its accomplishment.

We put old Redruth in the gallery between the cabin and the forecastle, with three or four loaded muskets and a mattress for protection. Hunter brought the boat round under the stern port, and Joyce and I set to work loading her with powder tins, muskets, bags of biscuits, kegs of pork, a cask of cognac and my invaluable medicine chest.

In the meantime the squire and the captain stayed on deck, and the latter hailed the cockswain, who was the principal man on board.

"Mr. Hands," he said, "here are two of us with a brace of pistols each. If any one of you six make a signal of any description, that man's dead."

They were a good deal taken aback; and after a little consultation, one and all tumbled down the fore companion, thinking, no doubt, to take us on the rear. But when they saw Redruth waiting for them in the sparred gallery, they went about ship at once, and a head popped out on deck.

"Down, dog!" cries the captain.

And the head popped back again; and we heard no more, for the time, of these six very faint-hearted seamen.

By this time, tumbling things in as they came, we had the jolly-boat loaded as much as we dared. Joyce and I got out through the stern port and we made for shore again as fast as our oars could take us.

This second trip fairly aroused the watchers along the shore. "Lillibullero" was dropped again, and just before we lost sight of them behind the little point one of them whipped ashore and disappeared. I had half a mind to change my plans and destroy their boats, but I feared that Silver and the others might be close at hand, and all might very well be lost by trying for too much.

We had soon touched land in the some place before we set the provision in the block-house. All three made the first journey, heavily laden, and tossed our stores over the palisade. Then, leaving Joyce to guard them—one man, to be sure, but with half a dozen muskets—Hunter and I returned to the jolly-boat, and loaded ourselves once more. So we proceeded without pausing to take breath, till the whole cargo was bestowed, when the two servants took up their position in the block-house, and I, with all my power, sculled back to the Hispaniola.

That we should have risked a second boat load seems more daring than it really was. They had the advantage of numbers, of course, but we had the advantage of arms. Not one of the men ashore had a musket, and before they could get within range for pistol-shooting, we flattered ourselves we could be able to give a good account of a half dozen at least.

The squire was waiting for me at the stern window, all his faintness gone from him. He caught the painter and made it fast, and we fell to loading the boat for our very lives. Pork, powder and biscuit was the cargo, with only a musket and cutlass apiece for squire and me and Redruth and the captain. The rest of the arms and powder were dropped overboard in two fathoms and a half of water, so that we could see the bright steel shining far below us in the sun, on the clear, sandy bottom.

By this time the tide was beginning to ebb, and the ship was swinging around to her anchor. Voices were heard hallooing in the direction of the two gigs; and though this reassured us for Joyce and Hunter, who were well to the eastward, it warned our party to be off.

Redruth retreated from his place in the gallery and dropped into the boat, which we had brought round to the ship's counter, to be handier for Capt. Smollett.

"Now, men," said he, "do you hear me?"

There was no answer from the forecastle.

"It's to you, Abraham Gray—it's to you I am speaking."

Still no reply.

"Gray," resumed Mr. Smollett, a little louder, "I am leaving this ship, and I order you to follow your captain. I know you are a good man at bottom, and I dare say not one of the lot of you's as bad as he makes out. I have my watch here in my hand; I give you 30 seconds to join me in."

There was a pause.

"Come, my fine fellow," continued the captain, "don't hang so long in stays. I'm risking my life, and the lives of these good gentlemen, every second."

There was a sudden scuffle, a sound of blows, and out burst Abraham Gray with a knife cut on the side of the cheek, and came running to the captain, like a dog to the whistle.

"I'm with you, sir," said he.

And the next moment he and the captain had dropped aboard of us, and we had shoved off and given way.

We were clear out of the ship, but not yet ashore in our stockade.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WHAT SHE WANTED.

The Huckster Was Called Up Four Flights to Hear Something.

A huckster was going along an East side street early one morning last week making the welkin ring with his singsong of "Po-ta-t-o-o-o-es. toma-t-o-o-es. Nice sweet cooking appools." As he drove slowly along he lifted his eyes to the windows on either side of the street.

Suddenly there appeared a woman's head at a window in one of the top flats. The huckster pulled in his horse and raised his ear to listen to the commands he expected would be coming. But the woman had not the lung power to make her voice carry so far, and the huckster called out: "How's that?"

Again the woman called out and her voice came down faintly. The huckster didn't know whether she wanted potatoes, cantaloupes, tomatoes or corn. So he marked the fourth flat from the corner and motioned that he would drive around to the alley. The woman was there waiting for him and called out once more, but he couldn't understand her.

Gathering a handful of samples of various vegetables from his stock he mounted four flights of back stairs and arrived at the top panting. The woman stood there awaiting his coming.

"Couldn't hear what you said, lady," said the huckster, "so I brought up some of each kind an' you can pick what you want an' I'll go down an' get 'em."

"Want?" said the woman, who was in a towering rage. "Want? I don't want none of your old vegetables. What I want is for you to stop hollerin' in front of this house, or I'll have you arrested. You're enough to wake the dead. My husband works all night and he's just got into a little doze, and goodness knows it's hard enough to sleep daytimes such weather as this without a fiend like you standing in front of the house yelling like a Comanche. Now you get out of here and don't you holler no more or I'll get the police after you."

The huckster stood with set eyes and drooping jaw, the perspiration dropping off his chin, while this harangue was going on. When she had finished he came out of his trance, and said:

"Is that what you called me all the way up here for? Send fer yer p'lice, lady; I'm goin' to yell to beat the band." And he went down the stairs and out of the alley and up the street in front of the house with four extra links let out of his throat. And if any person slept on that street it was under the influence of opiates.—Kansas City Star.

He Hit the Name.

The late Prof. Sylvester was traveling by coach in an out-of-the-way part of England, and at one station as he sat in the vehicle waiting to depart two villagers approached. One mounted beside the professor, and as her friend turned to retrace her steps the latter said: "Good-by, Mrs. Harris!" Prof. Sylvester was the last man in the world to let a good opportunity slip by, and as the coach drove off he called out: "Good-by, Mrs. Gamp!" The driver turned with amazement and said: "I thought you said you knew no one here? How did you know that lady's name was Gamp?" This tale is vouched for.—San Francisco Argonaut.

She Saved Him.

They were about to string him up to an oak limb when a woman rushed forward and threw her arms around him.

"Stop!" she cried. "Ef you won't lynch him I'll marry him and leave the state on his honeymoon!"

"Take him!" said the leader, "an' give me a dollar an' a half fer the license!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Progress.

Mrs. Weston—I was reminded of my courtship days to-day by something John said to me.

Mrs. Easton—Some term of endearment, I suppose?

"Yes; he said I was a great goose. He used to call me his little birdie. You see, I have grown some since then." Boston Transcript.

FINE MILITARY RECORD.

Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter Began His Army Career in 1861 as a Private Soldier.

One of the most striking examples of the democracy of the United States army is presented by the career of Louis H. Carpenter, who entered the army as a private and has risen to be a brigadier general. Carpenter was at the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, when he was seized with the war fever and enlisted in the regular cavalry. Within six months his soldierly qualities won him a commission as

GEN. LOUIS H. CARPENTER.
(A Brave Officer Who Has Risen from the Ranks.)

second lieutenant in the regular cavalry. Before the civil war closed he was repeatedly brevetted for bravery displayed in campaign and on the field of battle—to first lieutenant 1863 for "gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg," captain 1864 for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Winchester," then lieutenant colonel United States army and colonel of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services during the war."

He was in nearly all the cavalry fights of the army of the Potomac. In the battle of Fairfield, near Gettysburg, he rescued and brought off the field the colors of his regiment when the regiment was surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy.

His bravery was so conspicuous that Gen. Sheridan, one of the greatest cavalry commanders in history, called him to his side as one of the most trusted officers of his staff. After the war of the rebellion he returned to his regiment and again became conspicuous as an Indian fighter.

At the beginning of the present war he was made a brigadier general and put in command of the brigade made by the famous Fifth Maryland regiment, the crack First regiment of the District of Columbia and the celebrated Second New York regiment of volunteers.

ANOTHER NAVAL HERO.

Commander Davis, Who Captured the Port of Ponce with a Single Auxiliary Gunboat.

Commander Charles Henry Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie, to whom the Port of Ponce surrendered late in July, was given his command in May, after the beginnig of hostilities with Spain. At that time he was superintendent of the naval observatory, to which office he was transferred in 1897 from his post as member of the board of inspection and survey. Commander Davis is a native of Massachusetts, and entered the naval academy in November, 1861. When he graduated the civil

CHARLES HENRY DAVIS.
(Commander of the United States Auxiliary Gunboat Dixie.)

war was in its closing months, and young Davis was sent to the European station, thus escaping any active service in the line of fighting. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander in 1869 and to that of commander in 1885. He has been connected with several important expeditions for the determination of differences in longitude by means of submarine telegraphic cables, and has traveled in every part of the world. Among the ships he has commanded are the Saratoga, the Quinnebaug and the Montgomery. He is a first-class, experienced sailor, and found no trouble in taking the little port of Ponce before the entrance of the Massachusetts and the other ships in the convoy fleet.

German Emperor's Industry.

Some interesting statistics have been published showing the German emperor's industry during last year. The figures represent a mass of work that might well appeal to most people. The kaiser received 1,058 reports which come under the category of "immediate." These included 158 telegrams. It devolved upon him to give decisions in 751 cases, and the number of documents he signed, including cabinet orders and appointments, is set down at 802.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU, President.

38-tf.

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THE undersigned has opened a first-class Liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, &c. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

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THE HOUSEHOLD

JAPANESE EMBROIDERY.

By the Exercise of Some Cleverness Really Startling Effects Can Be Produced.

For anyone with artistic instincts and a fair knowledge of drawing Japanese embroidery is a most fascinating employment. The secret of the wonderful effects produced by this kind of handiwork is that the Japanese hesitate at nothing which promises to produce the effect they aim at. If they desire to imitate an evening sunset even, in textiles, they attempt it, and the result, although it may be a weird combination that requires an explanation to be understood, is likely at all events to be a rich commingling of tints that is agreeable to the eye. Take for instance the accompanying sketch, which is taken from a state saddlecloth that belonged to the riding outfit of a Japanese noble. The groundwork is of light blue cloth, representing sky; the birds are cut out of thick, soft, white flannel; these are applied with a chainstitch of white embroidery silk which covers the edges. The eyes are put in with black beads, and curved stitches of white silk are used as the markings of feathers, which, sinking deep into the flannel, give a rounded effect to the birds, that are supposed to be fluttering over waves dashing up against rocks. The

DETAIL OF JAPANESE EMBROIDERY.

grow stately hollyhocks, pink and white, and yellow, and crimson. The silver look of the shingles is carried out with light gray silesia cut in the shape of the shingles themselves, and each one is finished with irregularly buttonhole stitchings and marked like the streaks seen in old wood. These slabs are then literally shingled on, like those on the side of a house, and against this background the hollyhocks are realistically carried out in embroidery and applied work.

Another successful conception by the same artist—for one must be an artist to obtain such results—is a group of white sailboats in a summer-blue sea in the distance, with a reedy foreground and a group of pink marshmallows as the salient feature. The possibilities for such conceptions are boundless; all that is required is the cleverness to produce them.—N. Y. Tribune.

DAINTY LITTLE SACK.

A Glimpse of the Summer Girl as She Looks When She Watches the Passer-By.

A young woman who has just completed her summer trousseau and who will, by the time you read this article, be strolling along the shores of a fashionable watering place, showed it to

SMART LITTLE DRESSING SACK.

three of her friends when they called on her to bid her good-by. "This is the prettiest piece in the lot," said she, showing them a charming little dressing sack, "for when I stand behind the blinds with it on, I shall be seen only in a rather indistinct way, which is sure to make me attractive."

The little sack was made of pale pink lawn with a pin stripe of emerald green running through it. It was cut very long with the side seams shaped just enough to make it curve to the figure. The neck was cut to form a V, and was finished with revers bordered with a deep ruffle of white embroidery. The sleeves were of the bishop pattern gathered at the wrist.

The belt was of emerald green ribbon and the sack could be worn on the inside or outside of the skirt, as desired. Embroidery like that used on the revers finished the front.

THE POPULAR INSERTION WAIST.

Timely Hints Apout the New Material Which Comes for Decorating a Summer Dress.

For $1.50 you can get a yard of insertion. Lace insertion comes this year in all colors. It is about a yard wide, sometimes wider, and is sold by the yard exactly like dress goods. You can buy a yard of it and make a very nice little neck bodice to wear over one of your silk vests.

These little lace bodices can be so made that they can be worn over any waist. The favorite color is black, because it goes so well with everything. But you can

get green, mauve, mouse color, and in fact any other of the new shades. To be very fashionable you can make elbow sleeves of bright velvet, which can also be adjusted to any waist. These sleeves hook with safety hooks all around the armhole, and may be fastened at the shoulder with a big fancy pin. HELEN GREY-PAGE.

How to Secure Fresh Air.

A lecturer upon health topics said once: "If you have not a cross circulation of air in your bedroom it can be ventilated or the air changed, for the time being at least, by taking the edge of one of the doors in the hand and swinging it briskly to and fro 22 or 23 times." This advice proves to be satisfactory when taken, and if anyone desires the best authority for it the man who raises bees will give it. It is only a returning to nature's first principles. One of the important functions of some of the bees is to keep the hive ventilated, and this they do with their wings, fanning and keeping the air in motion. In warm weather they reduce the temperature in this way.

Recipe for Nail Pomade.

One-half ounce white wax, one-half ounce spermaceti, four ounces almond oil, four ounces rosewater, two or three drops of cochineal, or a small teaspoonful of beetroot juice. Shred the wax and spermaceti, put them in a jar with the almond oil and let melt, then add the rosewater and coloring, and beat till nearly cold; then pour into small pots, and stand aside to cool. This quantity will last some time.

More Important.

"Mrs. Gladstone always listened when her husband talked."

"Of course; but how did he behave when she wanted to talk?"—Chicago Record.

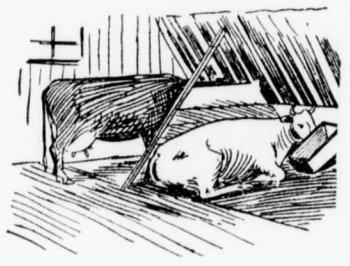
FARM AND GARDEN

COMFORTABLE STALLS.

A System by Which Each Cow Is Protected from Possible Injury When Lying Down.

There is excellence in the plan of tying cows over the stanchion plan, as shown herewith. The cow has 3½ feet in width of stall, and perfect liberty and comfort of position. Because of the bar across the stall floor, shown just forward of the hind feet of the standing cow, the animal has always a dry, clean bed to lie in, thus keeping her as clean from manure in winter as though she was in a June pasture. By this system each cow is protected while lying down from having her teats and udder stepped on by her standing neighbor. This is one of the most productive sources of injury that is known, and of itself should condemn the rigid stanchion.

A closely-boarded partition about four feet high forms the front of the stall. Each cow has space 3½ feet in width. The floor is made tight, and there is no drop in rear of the cows, except the thickness of one plank, which is the double floor of the stall. The style of feeding rack secures two purposes. It contains hay or roughage, and slats are placed wide enough so the cow can get her head between them. Their slant forces the cow when erect to stand with her hind feet in rear of the cross-bar across the stall floor. In making the feed rack, nail a piece of two by eight-inch scantling edgewise against the board partition.



A COMFORTABLE COW STABLE.

This makes the bottom of the rack and should be placed 30 inches from the floor. Place the top scantling about two feet from the partition. This makes the rack eight inches in width at bottom and two feet at top. In center of bottom scantling fasten a ring screw to tie the halter to. Fasten the cow with a common web halter, she wearing the headpiece all the time. The halter end of the rope has a safety snap to fasten into the ring of the halter and under the throat.

The grain and ensilage box is placed on that side of the stall opposite to the one the cow usually lies on. The box is for grain and ensilage and is reached by an opening in the partition. Place the box slanting and the feed will easily work down to the lower end next the cow. In placing the bar across the stall bring the cow's head squarely up against the feeding rack; then just forward of her hind feet nail down a two by three scantling. Fill the space forward of the bar with bedding, which, being without waste, will last till nearly worn out.—Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, in Farm and Home.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

The cellar in which butter and milk is kept must be dry and well ventilated.

If the average herd of cows should be tested, one, two, three or more would be found unprofitable.

If you are making the dairy prominent on the farm, you should have ice, a milk house and a separator.

Simply because a cow is a scrub, we say once more, is no reason to discard her. She may be a fine cow. But she cannot be depended upon to reproduce herself.

If you have a clay, solid soil, dig a hole and put the green corn into it whole. It is a slovenly way to make ensilage, but better than nothing. The ensilage must be covered.

Nothing is more important than to accustom the heifer to being handled. Handle her all over. Accustom her to the touch of the hand. It will greatly help breaking her to milking.

Keep good cows or none. The poor cow eats feed without giving the returns that a good cow would. You throw away both labor and feed with such a cow.—Western Plowman.

Literature of Horticulture.

It will be necessary to use very nice judgment in applying the principles which govern tree growth and fruit production; but in these days of abundant horticultural literature and excellent books on orchard economy, no one ought to be at a loss to know what to do for the best under his own conditions. No two cases are exactly alike. Advice for your neighbor would be wholly inapplicable under your conditions. Every man must work out his own salvation in temporal as well as in spiritual things, and the plum will go to the man who applies a liberal dressing of brains to his land.—Northwest Horticulturist.

Economic Road Construction.

Three essentials of modern road-building are the road-machine, for grading, shaping and preparing the road-bed; the stone-crusher, which may often advantageously be portable, with outfit for breaking the stone, and an efficient road roller, preferably a steam roller of about 12 tons' weight. These are at the bottom of economical macadam road construction.—I. A. W. Bulletin.

FRUIT ON THE FARM.

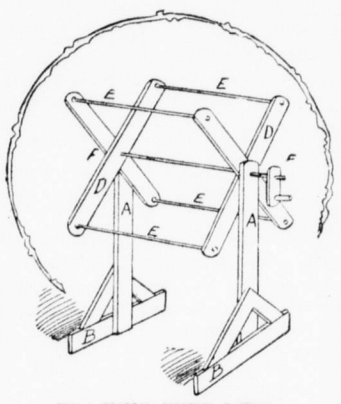
Every Man Living in the Country Should Raise an Ample Supply for Home Use.

The greater value of fruit growing to the farmer is not primarily in its commercial aspect, or how much money it will bring in, although the receipts from the sale of the surplus are not to be despised, either; it is rather the "health of good living" that comes from an abundant supply of all kinds of fruit that may be readily grown in that locality, so that all the year 'round the family may have all they can consume. There are fruit specialists, the Homestead remarks, of course, just as there are specialists in other lines of farm industry, who make a handsome income out of the orchard and small fruit plantings. They like the work and therefore learn it easily and keep on learning until they are gray, and their knowledge becomes more valuable every year by accretion. Any young farmer who begins on a scale adapted to his home needs may grow into a specialist of this kind, but thousands never do. This is no reason why the thousands should not have all the fruit their families can use. Beginning with the most useful kinds and those most easily grown, the farmer can gradually surround himself with a good home orchard and small fruits of all kinds, that improve his living and reduce its cost, thus adding to his comfort and independence. We do not find it necessary to do much in the way of urging horticulture. Those who are already fitted for it know enough about it to determine for themselves whether or not they shall engage in it, while those who are not sufficiently informed must work their way to it, if at all, by beginning at the bottom of the ladder; and there is no better way to do this than by beginning with a few good trees in a home orchard, and small areas of small fruit for home use. We do urge this upon every farmer. If no cash income ever comes from it, it is still worth all the expense in time and money that it costs.

PEA-VINE WIRE REEL.

A Great Labor Saver Where Much Wire Has to Be Wound at Close of the Season.

I have found a pea vine wire reel of great help in my truck gardens for winding the wire after vines are removed. The standards (aa) are of two-by-four-inch material, 2½ feet long; foot pieces (bb) are two-by-four and 1½ feet. An old fork handle is used at c, two feet long. The reel sides (d) are of one-by-four-inches and 20 inches long. Four fork handles



PEA-VINE WIRE REEL.

are used at e, 13½ inches long. Iron pins are inserted at ff. The distance between aa is 14 inches. Any handle may be attached that is most convenient. The reel barely plays between aa and when 60 or 75 pounds of wire has been reeled it is slid off and tied. I use No. 14 wire.—A. E. Hartshorn, in Farm and Home.

CLEANING WET SEEDS.

After Being Thoroughly Dried They Should Be Kept in a Moderately Warm, Dry Place.

For preserving seeds in fleshy fruits they should be mashed and placed in barrels to sour. In the place of cucumbers, melons, etc., the interiors only are scraped out. In from 30 to 100 hours, fermentation will have advanced sufficiently to admit of the ready separation of pulp from seeds. The mashed fruit is placed in coarse sieves and suspended in tubs of water. The seeds will drop to the bottom, while the light pulp will float and can be thrown out; they should be then sent through a finer sieve, and after three or four washings can be taken out, spread upon cloths and dried. With many seeds it is well to wring them in cloths, and thus remove the surplus water. Many persons do not take the trouble to wash seeds, when growing a few for home use, merely scraping them out upon a piece of cloth and drying them in their pulp. Most vegetable seeds keep best, after being thoroughly dried, in a moderately warm, dry place. Paper or cloth sacks will answer to hold them if hung up or placed in boxes, where mice cannot get at them.—Farm and Home.

Trellis for Tomatoes.

While the tomato can be and often is grown with its vines on the ground, the fruit ripens more evenly and perfectly, besides producing a larger crop, if the vines are supported by a trellis of some kind. It may be nothing more than a stick forked like a "y," and with long enough stem to set firmly in the ground. But if the soil is rich and the tomato vines are heavy, a row of strong stakes with a wire wound around each at the height of 18 inches will give better satisfaction. When the vines turn to grow downwards the part below will blossom and fruit more abundantly than before.

A DOCTOR'S DIRECTIONS.

They save a daughter from blindness.

When a father writes that yours "is the best medicine in the world," you can allow something for seeming extravagance in the statement if you know that the medicine so praised, cured a loved daughter of disease and restored to her the eyesight nearly lost. The best medicine in the world for you is the medicine that cures you. There can't be anything better. No medicine can do more than cure. That is why John S. Goode, of Orrick, Mo., writes in these strong terms:

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine in the world. My daughter had a relapse after the measles, due to taking cold. She was nearly blind, and was obliged to remain in a dark room all the time. The doctors could give her no relief, one of them directed me to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles cured her completely."

The thousands of testimonials to the value of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla repeat over and over again, in one form or another the expression: "The doctors gave her no relief; one of them directed me to give her Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles completely cured her."

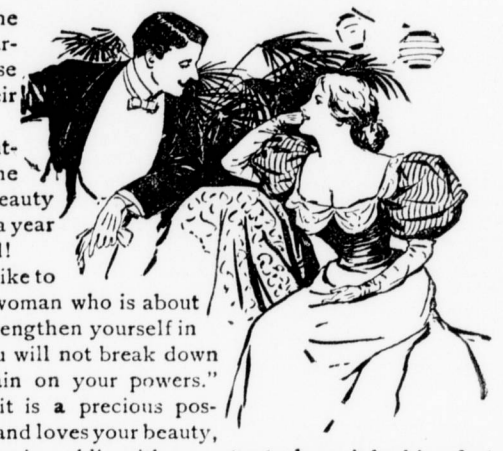
It is a common experience to try Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a last resort. It is a common experience to have Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prescribed by a physician. It is a common experience to see a "complete cure" follow the use of a few bottles of this great blood purifying medicine.

Because, it is a specific for all forms of blood disease. If a disease has its origin in bad or impure blood, Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, acting directly on the blood, removing its impurities and giving to it vitalizing energy, will promptly eradicate the disease.

The great feature of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the radical cures that result from its use. Many medicines only suppress disease—they push the pimples down under the skin, they paint the complexion with subtle arsenical compounds, but the disease rages in the veins like a pent-up fire, and some day breaks out in a volcanic eruption that eats up the body. Ayer's Sarsaparilla goes to the root. It makes the fountain clean and the waters are clean. It makes the root good and the fruit is good. It gives Nature the elements she needs to build up the broken down constitution—not to brace it up with stimulants or patch it up on the surface. Send for Dr. Ayer's Curebook, and learn more about the cures effected by this remedy. It's sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co. Lowell, Mass.

ALL MEN LOVE BEAUTY.

Mrs. Pinkham Counsels Young Wives to Keep Their Attractiveness—A Letter From a Young Wife.



Seven-eighths of the men in this world marry a woman because she is beautiful in their eyes.

What a disappointment then to see the fair young wife's beauty fading away before a year passes over her head!

I feel as if I would like to say to every young woman who is about to be married—"Strengthen yourself in advance, so that you will not break down under the new strain on your powers." Keep your beauty, it is a precious possession! Your husband loves your beauty, he is proud to be seen in public with you; try to keep it for his sake, and your own.

The pale cheeks, the dark shadows under the eyes, the general drooping of the young wife's form, what do they mean? They mean that her nerves are failing, that her strength is going and that something must be done to help her through the coming trials of maternity.

Build her up at once by a course of some tonic with specific powers. Such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. You can get it at any druggist's.

Following we publish by request a letter from a young wife—of her own accord she addresses it to her "suffering sisters," and while from modesty she asks to withhold her name, she gives her initials and street number in Chambersburg, Pa., so she can easily be found personally or by letter:

To my Suffering Sisters:—Let me write this for your benefit, telling you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I am but nineteen and suffered with painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, dizziness, burning sensation back of ears and on top of my head, nervousness, pain and soreness of muscles, bearing-down pains, could not sleep well, was unable to stand without pain, and oh! how I longed to be well!

One day I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham telling her all, knowing I could do so in perfect confidence.

She wrote me a lovely letter in reply, telling me exactly what to do. After taking nine bottles of the Compound, one box of Liver Pills, and using one-half package of Sanative Wash, I can say I am cured. I am so happy, and owe my happiness to none other than Mrs. Pinkham.

Why will women suffer when help is near? Let me, as one who has had experience, urge all suffering women, especially young wives, to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice.—Mrs. R. S. R., 113 E. Catherine St., Chambersburg, Pa.

"THE BEST IS, AYE, THE CHEAPEST."
AVOID IMITATIONS OF
SAPOLIO

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH.
2920 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 320

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

By the Ocean on the south shore, or the wooded Sound on the north shore. Send 6c. in stamps for "LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, 4 cents for "SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, and 5c. for "UNIQUE LONG ISLAND," an illustrated book to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE

Is the only sure cure in the world for **Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores,** and all **Old Sores.** It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for **Abscesses, Piles, Burns, Cuts,** and all **Fresh Wounds.** By mail, small, 50c; large, 65c. Book free. **J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.**

The Best BOOK on the WAR BEAUTIFULLY bound and sumptuously illustrated (price $2), free to anybody sending two annual subscriptions at $1 each to the Overland Monthly, SAN FRANCISCO. Sample Overland 6c.

A. N. K.—C 1722

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

Additional Local News.

Boys Who Steal Rides.

A decision has been rendered by Judge Pennypacker in the Philadelphia courts that will be of interest to all parents who permit their children to run upon the streets. The decision was rendered in the cases of Louis Feingold, a boy of 6 years, and his father, who both sued the Philadelphia Traction company to recover damages for the loss of the boy's foot. The facts were that Louis Feingold was stealing a ride upon a car of the defendant company in September, 1895. He had seated himself upon the side step of a summer car, and the conductor observing him from the middle of the car, motioned with his finger and told him to get off. The boy became frightened and fell off while car was in motion and was run over, a wheel cutting off his foot. These suits were then begun to recover damages, and at the trial the court instructed the jury to find a vardict for the railroad company. Motions for new trials were made and it was upon these motions that the decision was rendered. The plaintiff's counsel contended that it was the duty of the conductor to stop the car and see to it that the plaintiff was put down gently and in such a way that he could not hurt himself. Judge Pennypacker says that to hold that such a duty exists is in effect to say that the cars are run for the benefit of trespassers.

Ninety reporters are employed in the gallery of the House of Commons.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart.
v31-n40-1y

SPOOKS GUIDED HIS BRUSH.

Stranger Artist Painted a Perfect Picture of His Host's Dead Father.

"I was spending the summer on that quaint old isle before the rush of summer tourists had put an end to its old time charm. I sketched a good deal out of doors, but when the weather was bad I made the best of it by working on a picture of the interior of one of the old houses.

"The people who owned the house were so nice to me that when I finished my picture I thought to repay them in part for their courtesy by making for them a sketch of my more ambitious canvas. For the sake of variety, however, I drew in the figure of an old man sitting in a big chair and gazing abstractedly into the fireplace. It was a fancy figure, pure and simple, and drawn without model, but the face belonged to the type that one so often sees along the New England coast.

"But imagine my surprise, however, when I came to present the sketch to my friends, for they drew back from it as if I had given them something uncanny, and the man said:

"'Why, that's a picture of my father, precisely as I have seen him sitting in front of that fireplace hundreds of times, gazing into the coals and thinking of the days when he sailed out of the harbor of Nantucket.'

"And his wife bore out this statement when she said that it was an admirable likeness of the old man, who had died many years before I ever visited the island.

"The neighbors were summoned in, and every one of the people who had known the old man recognized the likeness without a moment's hesitation. They said that in every detail of face and figure it was as accurate as a photograph could possibly have been.

"Now, of course it was only a coincidence, but you could never have made any of those people think that there was not something supernatural about it all, and, do you know, I am more than half inclined to think they were right."—Washington Star.

THE MOORISH SHEIK.

His Dress and Appearance Sadly at Variance With His Rank.

Close upon us is a long cavalcade of men on mules and on foot, some 30 or 40 in all. I know them from a distance, and already they have seen me and are leaving the track to speak a few words to me before they pass on to the town. The old Moor with the long gray beard is a sheik of the mountaineers, and his authority extends over his tribe from Tangier almost to Ceuta and Tetuan, 40 miles and more away.

Yet his dress in no manner betokens his influence or rank, for the linen shirt and brown hooded "jelab" that he wears are common to all. Perhaps his white turban is folded a little more neatly and is of greater dimensions than those of the other elders of his band, for the young men wear nothing on their closely shaven heads except bands of red or blue cloth or brown cords of camel's hair. He rides a pack saddle, as have his ancestors for generations upon generations, and over the neck of his sturdy little mule dangle his bare legs, with their yellow heelless slippers hanging from his toes.

In the panniers of his pack one obtains a glimpse of his carpet and bedding and a belt stuffed full of cartridges, while another mule is laden with a couple of sheep, a present for the governor or bashaw, who resides in Tangier. One and all bear European rifles, Winchesters and Remingtons for the most part, and even the staid old sheik has his own across his knees, for the ways of the native authorities are treacherous, and more than once rumor has spoken of his probable imprisonment, owing to his growing influence over the mountaineer tribes. But woe betide the men who should try to arrest the chief when his band of trusty followers are by.—Saturday Review.

Rich Valley News.

Chauncey Barr is the proud father of a bouncing baby boy.

Mabel Lewis sprained her ankle last Tuesday and had to be taken home.

Mrs. L. A. Lewis went to Potter county Saturday to visit her daughter Celia.

Geo. E. Housler and family have moved to Emporium.

Mrs. Libbie Housler, of Emporium, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Goff.

John Lewis lost one of his horses last Saturday.

Mrs. S. M. Housler went to Truman and back last Thursday. She says she enjoyed the ride very much even if it did rain all day. ADINA.

Aug. 22, 1898.

Mason Hill.

Miss Lizzie Jordan left Tuesday for Straits where she will spend the winter with her sisters.

Miss Nellie Marsh and Miss Ethel Barr visited friends at Dents Run over Sunday.

Quite a number of the young people here attended the "harvest home" picnic at Millers Run on Satuaday and report a nice time.

Wonder what made Clarence so down in the mouth last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. English attended Sunday school at Driftwood and Castle Garden, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Williams and daughter Alice visited friends on Huston Hill on Sunday.

Miss Murial Bailey is visiting her aunt at Sinnemahoning this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Miller visited the former's mother a few days last week.

I would like to say a word to friend "Buzz" and Sam'l Ebersole, of Sterling Run that we don't wish to be accused for the theft of his lunch lasket at the convention. We have no idea who the party or parties were, that made themselves right at home in his lunch basket, but can vouch that it was none of Mason Hill people as "Buzz" pictures it out. We are very fond of chicken to be sure, which fact could have been demonstrated by anybody doubting to take a walk over the ground where we were eating dinner. There was no cause for visitors to steal their dinner, for there was enough left, when everybody was through eating to feed a regiment of Spaniards, but as it takes all kind of people to make a world, we must expect that even real smart people will attend a Sunday school convention. We want him, (Mr. Buzz,) to understand, that chickens always go home to roost. PEGGY.

Austin Briefs.

On Friday last, there were three wrecks on the B. & S. R. R. The worst one being caused by a landslide of about an acre of ground, near Mary Ann Jordan's place on East Fork. The heavy rains had started it and it caught passenger engine No. 135, and swept it over the bank almost covering it up. Had it went a few feet farther it would have landed in the creek, which at that time was at flood stage. Strange to say none of the passengers or crew were much hurt, except the fireman, Fred Leutner who was bruised about the head and an arm hurt but not broken.

Another wreck was the bark train on Bailey Run which pretty near demolished engine No. 1, and cut Alex. McCormick (formerly of your place) very badly in the face and head.

John B. Wykoff was up here the last of the week looking up a crew for the woods, in Grove and Montours Run. He got M. J. Edwards for log loader man. Mont knows how it is done.

Wm. Hackenberg & Co., are about to quit business here and have sold their stock of groceries to Geo. Hart, of Bailey Run.

The rainy weather of last week cleaned the streams here and it is apt to be more healthy hereafter.

All kinds of fruit and vegetables are on the market now and all cheap except potatoes.

R. M. Williams and family are staying in Grove township at present for a few days.

Miss Dell Philips who has been visiting friends in this section for a couple of weeks has returned to her duties as nurse at the Binghamton, N. Y., hospital for insane.

Brooks Lorsbaugh, of First Fork was up on Saturday with a load of farm produce.

Gene Weed is building a house on the lot where one was burned some time ago.

Remarkable Cure for Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862 when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since.

I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and after that I bought and took a 50c bottle and now I cannot be thankful enough to you for this remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by L. Taggart. Aug

Sterling Run.

On the night of the 16th, the store of John E. Smith was entered by thieves and about $50 or $75 worth of goods stolen. And last Saturday night the postoffice was broken into by taking a pane of glass out of the back window and forcing the fastenings. The thieves got seven cents for their trouble, Postmaster Lewis having everything valuable in safe keeping elsewhere.

Jos. Kissell has succeeded in catching about one hundred sticks of his raft that went adrift during the late flood.

Geo. Reed, of North Bend, was a visitor here on Tuesday.

It is sincerely hoped that the parents of some of our young men, and ladies too, will take them in hand before it is too late for regrets.

Patrick Tracey arrived in this place on Monday, looking well but quite lame and on crutches yet.

Geo. W. Clark, of Brown, Clark & Howe, of Williamsport, was here on Monday looking after his interests.

Mat. Pheonix, our efficient collector is beginning his continued story for the year 1898.

Wm. Stevens is building another story on his house.

The school house was let on Saturday to Wm. Smith of this place for $271,95. BUZZ.

Buckwalter.

The mumps are doing good work in our town.

Martin Lawson and family drove to Johnsonburg to visit friends last week.

Robert Dodson and H. S. Lloyd road through our burg on their bikes, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Shives accompanied by Mrs. William McGee drove through our town on Sunday.

John Hogan don't come up any more.

Our fair ladies gave an ice cream festival Saturday evening for the benefit of their preacher. It is reported a success.

Postmaster Heath is looking for a shot gun that will shoot a bucket of rock salt.

Lem. Norton has volunteered his services as mail carrier.

Mr. Hobson returned home Saturday evening from Rich Valley, where he has been doing some mason work.

Mr. Alex. McDougall one of Emporium's popular grocers, accompanied by his wife drove through our city on Sunday.

Mr. Fred Norton and brother Arthur left Sunday for C. B. Howard's, where they are employed, after a two weeks' serious illness.

H. F. Kresge and Johnnie Hobson attended the party on More Hill, Saturday eve.

Wm. Heath, killed two large rattlesnakes near the depot last Saturday, one measured four feet, eight inches, and carried ten rattles, and the other five feet, four inches and sported twelve rattles.

LEFT HANDED REPORTER.

Sinnemahoning.

F. W. Hanscom, of Bradford county, is the guest of his brother, J. V.

Hon. D. P. Baird had a stroke of paralysis, about noon on Sunday, but is slowly recovering.

A. L. St. Clair is building a new house on his late purchase below town and will soon be a full fledged granger.

The Maccabees held a box social on Saturday night, the net proceeds was $26.1 It was a very enjoyable affair and all who attended were well pleased with the entertainment.

As Grand Annanias Bennett, banged the old saw that does duty at Munchausen hall the liars began to file in and occupy their respective nail kegs. President Blodget had great difficulty in securing order on account of a vigorous protest raised rgainst brother Beldin removing his shoes to let his feet breath and rest his bunions. The matter was finally adjusted by allowing the ex-president to air one hoof at a time. A charge was preferred agaist pap Berfield, setting forth that he had been guilty of telling the truth twice in one day. Of course this was spite work as every one knew pap never did that and he was promptly acquitted without a hearing. The committee which had been to solicit a new member to take the place of "Buckey" Shaw, who has gone as a missionary in the interest of the club, to the state of Maine, reported that they had the pleasure of introducing Bill Michaels who could not only fill the vacancy but that the club might spare a couple more and still be ahead of the game. William was unanimously elected.

ANGUS.

From an Old Soldier.

KNOX, Ind., Jan. 14, 1897.

GENTS:—I have every confidence in recommending your Syrup of Pepsin. I am 72 years of age and am broken down, the trouble having been brought on by my experience in the war. Your medicine has done me more good than a hundred doctors and I am just about well of stomach troubles.

Yours truly,
Aug JEFFERSON WILHELM.

ALL SORTS.

Everyone who has diphtheria, croup, quinsy, catarrh or sore throat, can positively and speedily be cured by Thompson's Diphtheria 28-1y

How little man knows of his fellowman—unless he lives in a village.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by L. Taggart. Aug

Men are like chickens they always want to get on the highest roost.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used to-day for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. R. C. Dodson. 45ly.

Snuffing a candle increases the effect and diminishes the cause.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Lookout for the man who attemps to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure. R. C. Dodson. 45ly.

A talkative person seldom fails to make one pneumatically tired.

History will tell about "Dewey" Hobson, Sampson and Americans protecting themselves from serious throat diseases by using "Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsey Drops." The greatest throat remedy in the world. Sold by druggist, R. C. Dodson. 6ly

People who sit upon forms are apt to stand upon ceremonies.

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores in the shortest space of time. R. C. Dodson 45ly

The tongue of liberty usually belongs to a married woman.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores for burns. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

Even the hardened locomotive has its tender part.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and is just what is wanted. It acts at once. R. C Dodson. 45ly

Forty per cent of the export of American nails are taken to Japan.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache jnst as sure as you take them R. C. Dodson. 45ly

Lake Ontario is 247 feet above the ocean; Erie, 573; Huron, 581; Superior, 692.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. R. C. Dodson. 45ly.

Philadelphia has 100 Presbyterian churches and all are supplied with pastors.

The speech of Father Abraham in the last number of Poor Richard's Almanac, published by Benjamin Franklin in 1757, "Contains the wisdom of many ages and nations assembled and formed into one connected discourse." When first published it attracted world wide attention and was copied in all of the newspapers of America and England and translated into many foreign languages. Would you not like to read it? Get a copy free of charge at L. Taggart's drug store. (aug)

Spain has only 74 women classed as literary writers, and only 78 women physicians.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist of Olney, Mo., and as he has used it in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years he should certainly know. For sale by L. Taggart. aug

October 1 will be Chicago Day at the Omaha Exposition.

Ballard's Snow Liniment is the most penetrating liniment in the world. It cures pain and inflammation of all kinds quicker than any other known remedy. Price 50c. Every bottle guaranteed. L. Taggart.

Maori girls in the North Islands of New Zealand are being tatooed by a Urewera tohunga for $15 a piece.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the best known remedy for consumption, coughs, colds and all throat and chest troubles. Every bottle is guaranteed. It is the best remedy for children. 25 and 50 cts. L. Taggart.

The British Parliament during its existence has passed about 20,000 statutes, 5,000 of which are still in force.

There is no remedy equal to Herbine for the cure of constipation, sick headache, indigestion, vertigo, loss of memory, uncertain appetite, unrestful sleep, or skin eruptions. If you want a perfect tonic for the liver, Herbine will not disappoint you. L. Taggart.

The Emperor of Germany has over 200 crosses, stars, badges and other insignia, the value of which is $230,000.

Liver Complaints and Nervousness Cured.

A torpid liver always produces dullness irritability, etc. You are all clogged up and feel despondent. Perhaps you have treated with physicians or tried some recommended medicine without benefit. All that is no argument against "Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic," which we insist will cure nervousness and liver complaints. If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

R. C. Dodson.

Diphtheria.

The most successful throat remedy in the world is Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops. Sold by druggista R. C. Dodson. 6-lys.

How to Cure a Cold.

Simply take Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any other known remedy. If you have Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs, a few doses of this great remedy will surprise you. If you wish to try, call at our store and we will furnish you a sample bottle. Large bottle 5Cc. and 25c. R. C. Dodson. 33-14ly

Kaiser Wilhelm treated 40 British and 48 German naval cadets to beer on his yacht Hohenzollern while at Trondhjem.

Worth Knowing.

Thousands have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King. If you have never used this specific for the prevailing maladies: dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, and all diseases arizing from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we will give you a package of this nerve tonic free. Large packages 50c. and 25c. R. C. Dodson. 33-14ly

If you want to Sell Anything,
If you want to Buy Anything,—
If you want a Tenant.
Advertise in the PRESS

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation, and sick headache. They don't gripe. R. C. Dodson. 45ly.

Kidney or Bladder Troubles.

If you suffer from kidney, bladder or urinary troubles, or from too frequent or scanty urine, "Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure" is what you want. Bed-wetting by children is generally cured by one bottle of this powerful remedy. Testimonials are disregarded, many people doubting the honesty or sincerity of them, we therefore avoid giving any here, but will furnish them on application to dealer whose name is given below. If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

R. C. Dodson.

Russia is the only country in the world without its Christian Endeavor Society.

Financial Statement

OF THE

Emporium School District for the Year Ending June 29, 1898.

T. B. LLOYD, Treasurer, in account with Emporium Borough School Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Received from C. H. Jessop, Collector	$4,116 25
Received from H. F. Stauffer, tuition	173 32
Received from State Appropriation	2,345 20
	$6,634 77
Balance due Treasurer	575 47
Total	$7,210 24

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Teachers and Janitors, salaries	$4,559 50
Paid Books, stationery, etc.,	754 38
Paid Fuel and repairs to buildings	431 13
Paid Sundries for school buildings	19 75
Paid Printing	83 50
Paid Water and Institute expenses	141 25
Paid Exonerations, insterest and discount	68 25
Paid Insurance, freight, drayage and Library,	50 97
Paid Treasurer and Secretary, salaries	50 00
Paid Balance due Treasurer last audit	1,051 51
Total	$7,210 24

ASSETS—None.

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding orders, six	$ 30 33
Amount due Treasurer	575 47
Total	$605 80

T. B. LLOYD, Treasurer, in account with Emporium School Building Fund.

Received from C. H. Jessop, collector	$ 599 03
Total	$ 599 03

EXPENDITURES.

Exonerations	$ 6 24
Balance due Treasurer last audit	703 01
Total	$ 709 25

ASSETS—None.

LIABILITIES.

Balance due Treasurer	$ 110 23

T. B. LLOYD, Treasurer, in account with Emporium School Bond Fund.

Cash on hand last audit,	$1,637 95
Received from C. H. Jessup, collector	1,267 69
Total Receipts	$2,905 64

EXPENDITURES.

Paid 188 coupons 1897, 1898	$ 458 30
Paid bonds Nos. 11 to 24 inclusive	1,400 00
Paid exonerations	15 72
Balance in Treasury	1,031 62
Total	$2,905 64

ASSETS.

Due from Collector Jessop	$ 315 90
Cash in Treasury	1,031 62
Total	$1,347 52

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding bonds	$7,600 00
Outstanding coupons, five	12 50
	$7,612 50
Liabilities over assets	$6,264 98

E. C. DAVISON, President.
J. D. LOGAN, Secretary.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by R. C. Dodson.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

A. A. CURES FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
F. F. CURES COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES MANGE, Skin Diseases.
J. K. CURES BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat.

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
VITAL WEAKNESS
and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

THE FAIR!

LACE CURTAINS.

The best quality, largest assortment, newest, handsomest and most artistic designs, and prices that are in the bloom of satisfaction will all be found in our superb array of Lace Curtains. An early inspection will be richly rewarded. Come before the stock has been depleted by earlier purchasers.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

KANE STEAM LAUNDRY!

KANE, PA.,

E. Blinzler, Agent,

Emporium, Penn'a.

THREE OF A KIND.

The summer girl and her swell brothers who wouldn't think of having their shirt waists, shirts, dickies, collars or cuffs done up anywhere but at the Kane Steam Laundry. Shirt waists keep their color as well as dainty negligee shirts, crash or linen suits when done up here. There is an art in our exquisite laundry work that back number laundries haven't learned yet.

GEO. J. LA BAR

IS OFFERING

Special o-o Bargains

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

Having purchased the largest and most handsome line of those goods I shall be compelled to cut close to the cost in order not to carry any over to another season. Come quick and get your pick.

PARLOR SUITES, BED-ROOM SUITES,
EASY CHAIRS, WINDOW CURTAINS,
SIDEBOARDS, HAT RACKS,
LOUNGES, DESKS,
EASELS. Etc.. Etc.

LUXURY

it is to recline at ease on one of our superb couches. Slumber comes unsought under such delightful conditions. Pieces of furniture like these are as pleasant to look on as they are to lie on and this fact makes them an irresistable temptation to repose. Our entire stock is packed full of temptations for that matter, temptations in parlor and bedroom suits and in every kind of furniture, and unprecedented temptations in prices. Some people are always quoting from somebody, but our favorite quotations are figures like these: Couches, $5, $6, $8, and $10.

Best Furniture.

We have the largest line ever exhibited in Cameron county.

Geo. J. LaBar.